The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Supposed Difficulty between Messrs. Sickles and Butterworth—The Navy-Yard Investigation—Proceedings of the Democratic Caucus—The Tariff Question Still.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

I am requested to state that the *Herald's* announcement of a recent unfriendly correspondence between the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and S. P. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., is an entire fabrication. No correspondence has taken place. The gentlemen are, and have continued to be, on the best possible terms.

SMITH'S Committee of Investigation relative to the Navy-yards expect to close the testimony this week. Every day's developments present new evidences of corruption, and the Committee's report will create a greater sensation than any other document of the Century. SMITH says he can prove that he paid for painting his house.

The Democratic Caucus is still sitting, and is said to be having a stormy time. The impression is gaining ground among the Southern men that it will be better to suspend all of the Tariff act of 1857 except the Red list, and revive the Tariff of 1846.

It is perfectly evident that the Senate is determined to pass the Thirty Million bill after a few days. They will probably attempt to force it through speedily, by refusing an adjournment until the debate is closed. Unless this course is followed, the fate of the Appropriation bills is very doubtful. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Democratic Caucus on the Tariff met at the Capitol to-night. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, was called to the Chair, and HOWARD, JONES and PHELPS were chosen Secretaries.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, offered resolutions declaring that the temporary necessities of the Government should be met by an extension of the law authorizing the issue and reissue of treasury notes for the period of two years; that the appropriation bills ought to be acted on as speedily as possible, and that the expenditures of the Government ought to be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the waste of an economical administration of the Government.

Mr. PHELPS briefly argued the importance of immediate action, to avert the necessity of an extra session.

Mr. CRAWFORD proposed the following as a substitute for Mr. PHELPS' resolutions:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unnecessary to disturb the Tariff of 1857.

Resolved, That the temporary necessities of the Government should be met by the reissue of Treasury Notes.

Resolved, That the President be requested to convene the Cabinet and submit to them the estimates hereinbefore presented, for the purpose of ascertaining what deduction therefrom is practicable.

Mr. CRAWFORD made a speech in advocacy of his proposition.

Mr. HOUSTON wanted further information on the subject before he was prepared to vote.

Mr. DOWNS said he did not expect, when he came here, that the tariff question would be introduced, and desired to know whether any one was to be bound by the action of the caucus. He was a Democrat, and wanted gentlemen from the South to understand there were Democrats from his section of the Union. If the action of the caucus was to be binding on all present, he should object, and beg leave quietly to retire.

Mr. STEVENS thought it very proper that the Tariff question should be discussed, as it was of great national concern. The Tariff act of 1857 ought not to be disturbed. The Government could be carried on the revenue raised by it, with economy. He did not regard the question of raising the Tariff, nor anything connected with it, as a test of Democracy, at least until the National Democratic Convention has specially provided for the subject in its platform of principles.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, proposed, as a substitute for Mr. CRAWFORD'S resolutions, a series declaring that the necessities of the Government ought to be supplied by an increase of the tariff of 1857; that the amount to be raised under such revision ought not to exceed about sixty-five millions of dollars; and that the revision should be on the principle of the tariff of 1846.

Mr. BOCOCK gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution, providing that a Committee be appointed by this Caucus, to confer with a similar Committee on the part of the Senate Caucus, to take into consideration the proper manner practicable for reducing the expenditures of the Government. He urged the importance of harmony as essential to the success of the Democratic Party, arguing that they should have a common ground on which to stand.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE also alluded to the existing differences of opinion among the Democrats, and seconded the views which were advanced by his colleague.

Mr. SICKLES suggested that the members present select each items of expenditures as would, in their judgment, justify a reduction, and designate the amounts of such reduction.

Mr. SCOTT spoke of the impropriety of attempting to cut off any of the communications with California, which, in eight years, had contributed twenty millions of dollars to the support of the Government. Notwithstanding her large appropriations she would be willing to bear her burden in view of her increasing Territory and people, and the necessity of the country.

Mr. WHITELY was not to be frightened by the cry of protection, although its real object was to raise a sufficient amount of revenue to carry on the Government. It was impossible to reduce by reasonable economy the expenditures of the Government to any amount within the revenue raised by the act of 1857. The advocates of direct taxation would defeat any man, even in Mississippi, and he thought his friend MARSHALL would not be returned more than once again that term.

Mr. MARSHALL replied that he was for a tariff for revenue, but believed in protection for the sake of protection if direct taxation he was for the latter.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia, said that any reduction of the expenditures ought to commence with members of Congress, and referred to the compensation and mileage as fit subjects for retrenchment.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, with his usual caution, opposed hasty and inconsiderate action on this subject.

Mr. BOWIE gave notice of a resolution declaring that the Democratic Party ought to adhere to its ancient policy of a Tariff strictly for revenue; that a *tariff to raise forty millions could not be arranged on* the basis of an expenditure of sixty-five millions, and that it is the duty of all honest men, without distinction of party, to unite on such an adjustment as would benefit the country.

Mr. MCRAE gave notice of the introduction of a resolution laying down certain fundamental Constitutional principles, and proposing to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means, as the sense of the caucus, to report a bill for levying a direct tax.

Mr. BOCOCK said it was evident there must be an increase of revenue or a decrease of expenditure, and, therefore, thought the only security for economy would be the presence of the gatherer of direct taxes.

Mr. OLDS was not present to dictate to the Democratic party. Not long ago he was called only a yearling Democrat, and he was of course but little more than a two year old now. But he wished to say that the question of a tariff is above all parties, one in which the interests of the entire country are demand. He therefore hoped it would be adjusted in accordance with this sentiment.

Mr. OWEN JONES was in favor of a change in the tariff, and spoke of its importance to Pennsylvania. He would not be satisfied without some reasonable adjustment.

Mr. SEWARD, of Maryland, favored an increase of revenue, and especially the taxing of the articles in the free list of the present tariff.

Mr. SEWARD thought it was impossible for the Government to be carried on with a great deal less expenditure than now estimated, and that the only solution of the difficulty was in the restoration either temporarily or permanently of the Tariff of 1846.

Mr. CAVANAUGH moved, ineffectually, to lay the whole subject on the table.

Under the operation of the previous question, the resolutions of Mr. KUNKEL were lost, by Ayes 10; Noes not counted.

Mr. CRAWFORD'S first resolution declaring it inexpedient and unnecessary to disturb the Tariff, was rejected by 27 against 24—some members not voting.

Mr. CRAWFORD then withdrew his two remaining resolutions by unanimous consent.

Mr. SEWARD'S resolutions, mentioned in the commencement of this report, were then adopted by a large majority, when the caucus adjourned.

There were present from New-York, Messrs. John Cochrane, Maclay, Sickles, Corning and Haleh; from Ohio, Messrs. Vallandigham, Cox, Groesbeck, Pendleton, Cockerill, Hall and Burns; and from Pennsylvania, Messrs. Florence, Owen Jones, Reilly, Landy, Leidy, and perhaps others.

The rumored difficulty between Mr. SICKLES and Mr. BUTTERWORTH is entirely without foundation. There has been no interruption whatever of their friendly relations.

The Secretary of the Treasury asks that power be given to discontinue from time to time such light-houses as may become useless by reason of the mutations of commerce or otherwise, and to restrict the *creation of new lights to such as shall be reported on* favorably by the Light-house Board.

The drafts paid and drafts issued last week amounted to nearly five millions.

A report is credited that General DENVER will shortly resign the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the view of returning to California.

The Central National Botts Club have resolved to withhold the publication of their address to the people until Mr. BOTTS shall have delivered his speech on the 23d inst., in New-York.

The Atlantic, Mexican and Central American Association is now chartering vessels to take out emigrants under the direction of General HAMMOND.

The Executive Committee for the Napier Complimentary Ball is composed of Senators Seward and A. Kennedy, and W. W. Corcoran, E. Ogle Taylor, W. L. Hodge, Henry Ledyard and Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Esqs. They give notice that subscriptions may be made to the books in their hands.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN THE SENATE—THE ATRATO SHIP-CANAL PROJECT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1859.

The Senate entered into the Tariff debate to-day, upon Mr. BRIGHT'S declaratory resolution against increasing the public debt, and in favor of such modification of the existing Tariff as will afford revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government. This movement opens a breach between Pennsylvania and the Democracy not easy to be healed. That result, however, was anticipated; and Mr. BRIGHT is fighting now only to maintain his own position, and, if possible, save himself from going down with the ruins of his party. The Southern Democratic leaders have made up their minds to do without Pennsylvania in the future, calculating that upon the Free-trade platform they can more than compensate her loss by gains in the Northwest. With the exception of Mr. BRIGHT'S speech, the day in Congress has been exceedingly dull.

Statements have been published recently leading to the supposition that the project for excavating a ship channel between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans via the Atrato and Truando rivers, is abandoned since the return of Messrs. CRAVEN and MICHLER, the Government engineers sent out some time since to verify the *explorations of Mr. KELLY, the projector of the enterprise. This, I learn, is not so. I am informed* by Mr. KELLY, who is now here, that the reports soon to be made public by the two officers above-named, substantially sustain in every important particular, the previous private surveys. Lieut. CRAVEN, it is true, estimates the probable cost of the work at an almost fabulous sum; but he does not find the work impracticable. Both the officers are satisfied that the work can be done, and that an available ship canal may be made from ocean to ocean, without a lock. This settled, the rest is a mere matter of dollars and cents, in regard to which the opinions of men of practical experience in the construction of canals are worth more than those of the most skillful officer of the Navy.

It is also urged that the climate in which the work is to be done is unhealthy, and that therefore it is impracticable. That the climate is bad is true; but it is no worse than that in which the Panama Railroad was built,—where, of 5,000 white men employed, less than three hundred died, although they labored under very great disadvantages. Another objection is that there are bars at the mouth of the Atrato river which make it impossible for a vessel of ordinary draft to enter the stream. Engineering science, as shown in improving the entrance of the Mississippi river, and many a similar work, is quite equal to the removal of this difficulty, either by dredging or by a side cut from the river out to the sea, with a gate at its inner end. The Atrato once entered, gives an abundance of water for ships of the largest draft, until the junction with the Truando is reached, where there are twenty-eight miles of river to be deepened and widened,—a work neither difficult nor expensive, as the soil is alluvial and easily removed by dredging-machines. Besides this, there is some solid rock cutting and excavation to be done. The cost of the whole work, Mr. KELLY and his Engineers insist, need only be $75,000,000—a sum of small importance, compared with the result to be achieved, and which it is proposed to raise by aid of an agreement by the Governments of England, France and the United States to pay the interest upon the cost of construction during the nine years required for its completion. The two former Governments have already indicated their readiness to enter into such an arrangement. I do not suppose Mr. KELLY has any idea of asking present legislative aid; but I have thrown out these suggestions for the purpose of keeping the public advised of the actual condition of an enterprise which has hitherto attracted much attention, and is at least deserving of careful investigation. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Little business of importance was transacted during the morning hour.

A resolution offered by Mr. KING, directing an inquiry into the working of the reciprocity treaty, and the expediency of its abrogation, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, the vote by which the Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad was defeated yesterday, was reconsidered.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. BIGLER'S resolution that a large public debt is inconsistent with the true policy of the country, and that Congress should proceed without delay to adjust the revenue and expenditure.

Mr. TOOMBS proceeded to reply to Mr. BIGLER'S speech of yesterday, and went over it, section by section. After showing that the first paragraph of the resolution merely expressed a truism "that it is inexpedient in time of peace to incur a large public debt," the truism, however, depending on whether the debt be of casual or permanent deficiency, and that the second section assumed this deficiency to be inevitable and fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians, Mr. TOOMBS proceeded to demonstrate that it is not only avoidable, but ought to be avoided, that there is not only no necessity to keep the expenditures at their present standard, but that the present tariff is ample to meet the just and proper expenses of this Government The Secretary of the Treasury's estimates for the five years prior to 1857, show a revenue exceeding the expenditures. Finding that there was a revenue of fifty millions, and an expenditure of forty-eight millions, the tariff was reduced without party dissension, South Carolina and Massachusetts, the extremes of sectionalism, uniting to it. He did not propose, by his vote on the tariff of 1857, to cripple any branch of the public service, and he did not propose it now—the country is able to bear any legitimate burden—but he did propose to require that the Government shall confine itself to its legitimate service,—not for the mere reason of curtailing the expenses, but for the better object of avoiding corruption, and of making the country great and able for future action, either in peace or war. We have no extraordinary occasion—no wars except Indian, which we always have—hence no occasion for increased expenditures exists. The Tariff was put on with the deliberate consideration of the Government and the people, and it has done what it was expected it would do, notwithstanding the temporary falling off in receipts during the time of mercantile depression. It is not the Tariff, but the estimates, that are fallacious. The Post-Office has absorbed nearly nine millions of the deficiency over the estimates. Further, the estimates assume that every dollar of the appropriation, not only present, but past years, will be required for the fiscal year 1859-60. He showed that the estimates were framed to exhibit a deficiency, for it is impossible that all these appropriations can be laid out within one year; yet further to force a deficiency, the surveyed public lands were not offered, as it was the duty of the Government to offer them, for sale. Had the proceeds of the seventy or eighty millions of surveyed lands been brought into the Treasury there would not have been one dollar of deficiency. Were the Post-Office expenditures reduced within proper limits, there would be no deficiency. But instead of these retrenchments the expenses are swelled into extravagance to create a deficiency in the estimates of 1860, which is said to be inevitable. The Senator from Pennsylvania says the Government is in distress from shortness of revenue, and he proposes to remedy it by putting on new burdens, by bringing up the revenue to the expenditures. Now he (Mr. TOOMBS) wanted to bring the expenditures down to the revenue. Both the legislative and executive have deviated far from the original track, and by their action have fostered those corrupt extravagances in the Army, Navy and Post-office Departments. It is true we must maintain an army, a navy and a Post-office, and must take some care of our Indians, but we have no need of any army except to keep in subjection of the Indian savages, for we depend on freemen to perpetuate our freedom—nor have we any need to compete with the armies of England, France, Prussia or Austria. England has to keep an army to hold her possessions. We stand on a different principle. If we get possession of a country we turn it loose and trust it to defend itself. Hence we want only army enough to keep the Indians in check and navy enough to keep pirates from our coasts. Five years since our army cost nine millions of dollars; now it costs eighteen millions, although then we had more struggling settlements to be defended; and had not California and Oregon, with their five hundred thousand people capable of defending themselves. As to the navy, there has been nothing to call for increased expenditures, and yet more ships have been built by special appropriations. We have had for many years 8,000 sailors in the navy, and have no more to man it now. The two and a half millions increase in its cost does not pay poor Jack one extra shilling a month, nor give him one more glass of grog. France, with her large navy of steamships, expends on it twenty four millions of dollars per annum. We expend thirteen millions of ours. Yet the true policy of conquering a peace was to build up the resources of the nation—in time of peace, not to squander the public means. We prepare for war by increasing the ability of the people to bear it. We cast turn all the people into soldiers when the Republic is in danger. Europe uses her armies to oppress her people. They need great armies there—we need a great people. Mr. TOOMBS then replied to that part of Mr. BIGLER'S speech in which he set forth the benefits derived by the Southern States from the postal service. He (Mr. TOOMBS) argued at great length the propriety and necessity of making the Post-office self-sustaining. He said it is unjust to levy the deficiency of postage out of the public treasury; it is no more than plundering peace from the poor of the people for the benefit of the rich. The Government, indeed, has no more absolute right to carry the correspondence of the country than its hay, corn or cotton, and he believed that the mails to the Pacific could be carried by other means for $300,000—the Pacific mail has fallen under the guidance of plunderers. As regarded Mr. BIGLER'S recommendation to increase the duty on iron, he (Mr. TOOMBS) could by no means assent. He would rather have it free. He would not assent to tax the transportation of the country, of the great West, and would raise no revenue by imposing burdens on an article that would react as a tax on seven-eighths of the country's industry. His opinion was that specific duties were the best mode of taxation. Thirteen years' experience had satisfied him of the truth of that opinion. He had given all the protection he ever has or ever can give. Forty years ago our manufactures were feeble, and they have been built up by a system which is not applicable to their present growth. In conclusion, he referred to elaborate statistical tables, showing that retrenchment is the only remedy.

The subject was postponed.

Mr. HUNTER attempted to bring up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and Mr. SLIDELL was equally anxious to have us the Cuban question.

A heightened debate ensued, in which the leading Republican Senators expressed themselves against taking up the Cuba bill, although ready at any time, when required, to discuss all its bearings. Messrs. SEWARD, WILSON and DOOLITTLE bore prominent part.

Mr. HALE made some hits at the Democratic Party, and suggested as a legitimate project of aggrandizement to purchase Canada and erect defences at the *mouth of the St. Lawrence, and thus economize the* cost of the armament on the lakes.

Mr. WILSON reminded the Senate that only nineteen days remain for action. Measures of importance were pending, among them the Homestead bill, one of the best measures ever offered. Congress should reduce the expenditures at least ten millions and provide the means to meet it—its time should be devoted to business and not to aimless debate.

Several other Senators participated in the debate, but finally the Cuban bill was taken up, by 27 against 16.

Mr. SLIDELL, by consent, made a textal correction of the clause of the bill providing for five per cent. Bonds, payable semi-annually.

Mr. DOOLITTLE considered that the two great questions which, in the progression of the age, cannot be escaped, were the Anglo-American and the African-American. He concluded his remarks by offering a substitute for the Cuba bill, to the effect that fifty millions be appropriated to purchase in Yucatan, or Central or South America, territory on which a free negro nation can be located under the guarantee of the United States.

The Senate here adjourned, agreeing to meet at 11 A. M. after Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Speaker laid before the House a reply from the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution asking why the construction of the Baltimore Court House has been delayed. He says he has postponed the construction of all authorized public buildings which had not been commenced previous to the late revulsion, owing to the insufficiency of the money in the Treasury, and that he will continue to act on this rule until Congress shall provide money to meet the liabilities or shall otherwise direct.

Mr. HARRIS of Maryland, called attention to the fact that Congress, several years ago, appropriated $200,000 for the Baltimore Custom House, with unmistakable instructions. The reason assigned by the Secretary is untenable, especially as it is recollected that when the last Congress adjourned, there were twenty-three millions of surplus revenue, five of which was, in his opinion, unnecessarily applied to the redemption of Government securities at 16¾ per cent. premium.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, justified the reasons assigned by the Secretary, saying that as no valid compact had been entered into, the execution of the law might properly be extended to a future time, considering the condition of the Treasury.

Mr. HARRIS moved to refer the communication to the Committee of Ways and Means with instructions to report a bill reappropriating the $200,000.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, moved a substitute instructing the Committee to report a bill repealing all laws authorizing the construction of a Post-Office, Custom-House, and Court-House buildings, where no contracts have been made. Ruled out.

Mr. HARRIS' motion was referred to.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

The House concurred with the Committee in striking out the following items: $200,000 for the mileage of members and delegates of the House for next year; $10,000 for furniture and repairs and boxes for members; and nearly $73,000 for the *Congressional Globe*, and for binding the same and reporting the proceedings; also in cutting off $100,000 for wages of the workmen and adjusters at the San Francisco Mint; also reducing the appropriation for workmen in the New-York Assay Office from $45,000 to $32,000; and reducing the appropriation for workmen at the New Orleans Branch Mint to $15,000; also in striking out $235,000 for the purchase of property in New-York, now leased for Court purposes; also in adding $175,000 to supplied deficiencies in printing.

The bill was then passed by 10 majority.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to increase the number of surgeons, assistant surgeons, and pursers in the Navy.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill appropriating $30,000,000 to enable the President to settle unadjusted difficulties with Spain and purchase Cuba. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, gave notice that when the bill comes up, he will move an amendment striking out the word "purchase" and substituting "take."

Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill making appropriations for the Ocean Mail steamer service.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, wanted to know whether provision was made for any contemplated new service?

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, having objected to the reception of the bill, Mr. PHELPS declined to answer Mr. HOUSTON'S question.

Mr. PHELPS reported a bill making appropriations for the Post-office Department.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring BOYD B. CHAPMAN legally elected delegate from Nebraska, in place of JAMES FERGUSON, the sitting member.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, made a speech in favor of the resolution.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, argued against the contestant.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, spoke in favor of the sitting member.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject, the House adjourned.

Discovery of New Gold Diggings.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb 9.

The Sioux City *Register*, just arrived, notices the arrival of Major CULBERTSON at that place, direct from the head waters of the Missouri River. He reports the discovery of new gold diggings on the divide between the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, in the neighborhood of Steven's Pass. The gold obtained from these diggings is inferior in quality, being worth only about fourteen or fifteen dollars per ounce, but is said to exist in great quantities.

Major CULBERTSON brought down about $1,200 worth in lumps nearly the size of a grain of corn. He says these mines can be approached within a comparatively short distance by steamboats. He also says the headwaters of the above-named rivers are so near together that he at one time drank from the Missouri on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and a half-hour afterwards from the Columbia River, on the Pacific slope.

The Boston Mechanical Bakery.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The project to construct a mechanical bakery similar to the one destroyed by the incendiary fire on Sunday morning, is favorably progressing. At a public meeting of merchants to-day on the subject, a committee was chosen to report a feasible plan of action for the purpose.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has adopted an amendment to the Constitution, requiring a residence of two years in the State, subsequent to naturalization, for voting. The vote stood 178 yeas, against 82 nays.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Marshall, Texas, advices of the 1st, state that the Pacific Railway compromise had failed. The amount of unobjectionable claims had been reduced to $148,000, leaving $80,000 for further examination. President FOWLERS refused to make payment unless the road was delivered to the old Company, under the final award of the Arbitration Committee, who thereupon resigned, giving their award in favor of the new Company. The Convention, however, resolved that FOWLERS should take possession of the road west of Marshall.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

A petition was presented to repeal the usury laws also, a petition to equalize the freight tariff of railroads.

Mr. PRESTON reported favorably the bill to regulate the navigation of the Canals by steam.

Mr. DUGRO reported favorably the bill to pay Governor KING the expenses of the Staten Island troops, with an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall impair the right of the people to recover for the property destroyed.

The bill to amend the Marine Court act was reported favorably.

The Postmaster-General reported in reply to the resolution of the Senate, that WM. G. MARSEVILLE was on the 20th of June, 1856, appointed Postmaster at Stuyvesant Falls, the usual warrant being sent to him by mail, which was returned executed. That subsequently Mr. MARSEVILLE declined the appointment and no commission was issued to him, nor could he exercise the rights of the office until such commission was issued. A certificate was furnished to Mr. MILLER, the present Postmaster, at Mr. MARSEVILLE'S request.

The President announced the Committee on the Registry law, as follows: Messrs. JOHNSON, NOXON and MARTIN.

Mr. MADDEN introduced a bill to authorize CHARLES O'CONOR, HENRY R. SELDEN and HAMILTON FISH to draft a new Charter for the City of New-York, and report the same to the next Legislature.

Mr. ELY remarked that he did not deem a new charter for the City of New-York necessary, but as he was aware that a charter was in course [of preparation by persons who had not the confidence of the people of the City of New-York, he thought that if any change was proper it should be made in the manner suggested by the bill introduced.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Of WAITE SHERMAN and others against a railroad in Avenue D, New-York.

To abolish the pilot monopoly.

Messrs. CHANLER and TUTHILL presented remonstrances against any change in the Pilot laws.

Mr. GREEN reported against the bill to limit the imprisonment for the non-payment of fines. Agreed to.

Mr. JEREMIAH reported the bill favorably to protect grave-yards by prohibiting running streets through the same.

Mr. TUTHILL reported the bill favorably to incorporate the Union Navigation Company.

Mr. MOORE reported the bill favorably to close the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and discontinue the use of steam there.

The annual report of the Astor Library was then presented.

The Comptroller reported unpaid appropriations of last year, to the amount of $21,500.

The Agricultural Society sent in an invitation to the Assembly to attend their sessions. Accepted.

Mr. YOUNG gave notice of a bill requiring any person bringing an action for slander to give ample security for the costs.

Adjourned.

The Railroad Committee—The Lobby Investigation, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Senate Committee on Railroads met this afternoon, to hear parties on the Seventh-avenue Railroad bill. This scheme is in opposition to the proposed parallel road. A large number were present. WM. K. STRONG argued in favor of the bill, and WM. A. BUTLER and JOHN J. PHELPS against it.

The Senate Committee of Investigation into the Lobby met this evening. The counsel for the witnesses summoned to testify concerning the Albany Bridge case, continued his argument. The witnesses subpœned had no objection to state anywhere and to any person all circumstances of every kind within their knowledge relating to this case, but, as a matter of principle, they resisted a power they believed was not possessed by the Committee, and which sought to place them in the attitude of accusers of parties not present to defend themselves. The counsel also questioned the right of the Committee under cover of legislative inquisition to attempt to place a man in the position of a felon, and liable to the law as such, when no case has arisen of present corruption in the existing legislature. The policy and intention of the resolution of the Senate, is doubtless to prevent or punish Legislative corruption now, and not to endeavor to rake up by-gone cases, where a bare investigation is calculated to blast a man's character, even though no grounds exist for any accusation or suspicion against him.

Senator ANES said he regarded the Committee as formed for the protection of their own body, and not to investigate past frauds, if any existed.

Senator WHEELER said when the Committee was formed he had stated in reply to a question he had a case to investigate. This was early in January, and the Senate must, therefore have voted understandingly, knowing he had a case pertaining to a past Legislature.

Senator ANES suggested that the present Senate was in existence last year, and Senators probably imagined the case to which he alluded was one occurring last year.

Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Agricultural Society met at 12½ o'clock today. W. P. MCCALLA, the President, called the Society to order. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the year at $18,250 27, and the expenses at $15,705 24, leaving an amount on deposit at Albany Exchange Bank of $2,450 93.

The Society elected, to-day, the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—A. B. CONGER, of Rockland.

Vice-Presidents—E. G. FAILE, of New-York; C. S. Wainwright, of Dutchess; Herman Wendell, of Albany; H. W. Beckwith, of Washington; B. N. Huntington, of Oneida; S. A. Law, of Delaware; James O. Sheldon, of Ontario; and T. C. Peters, of Genesee.

Albany was named as the place of holding the next Fair.

Governor KING was present during the session.

A resolution requesting the Legislature to provide for the taking of Agricultural statistics with the next census, was adopted.

Mr. H. L. EMERY introduced resolutions asking the Canal Board to lower the tolls on agricultural implements and machines to two mills.

A resolution was adopted approving of the standard adopted by the Society in deciding premiums on cattle, and recommending a strict adherence to the scale.

Ex-Senator CARROLL offered a resolution approving of the resolutions adopted by the Canal Convention, recommending tolls on railroads, and a tariff on way freight *pro rata* with through freight.

After debate the resolution was tabled, and the Convention adjourned until the evening.

Without taking any action the Committee adjourned.

The Agricultural Society Meeting in the Assembly Chamber, to-night, was numerously attended. Professor NORTH, of Hamilton College, delivered a fine address.

Prisoner Shot in Attempting to Escape.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

A prisoner, named MANNON, in endeavoring to effect his escape from East Cambridge Jail, was shot twice by Mr. SANBORN in the struggle, but his wounds are not fatal.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

No. 62.—John Pemberton, liquidator of the Merchants' Insurance Company, vs. Edward Lackett et al.—Argument concluded for appellant.

No. 63.—Dickerson P. Morehouse vs. William A. Phelps.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 9—11 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now about due with Liverpool dates of the 26th ult., four days later. The weather is rainy.

Sailing of the Arabia—Her Detention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed at noon with 93 passengers for Liverpool and 27 for Halifax, and nearly $70,000 in specie. The Hon. J. E. WARD, Minister to China, and family were among the passengers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia* grounded on the Lower Middle at 1:30 P. M. to-day. She came off at 3 o'clock and anchored in Quarantine, in consequence of thick fog, having sustained no damage.

New-York Central Railroad Dividend.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The New-York Central Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on the 21st inst.

Marine Disasters.

SCHOONER MARCIA FARROW BURNT—BARK PRIDE LOST.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Arrived, bark *General Taylor*, BURTON, Marseilles. She reports, 4th inst., lat. 41° 56', lon. 67° 47', fell in with a schooner *Marcia Farrow*, from Rockland for New-Orleans, on fire and leaking badly. Took off Captain and crew and brought them here.

Bark *Pride*, of Yarmouth, Me., from Ribera for Hamburg, was totally lost—no date—near Ribera.

The Robbery of the Adams Express.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 9.

MAHONEY, agent of the Adams Express Company here, who was charged with the recent robbery of forty thousand dollars, has been bound over for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court.

The Freiburg Discussion.

LECTURE BY DR. FOY.

A lecture illustrative of Dr. GARNER'S mode of treating diseases of the respiratory organs, and explaining in popular terms the case of the late Mr. SAMUEL S. WHITNEY,—a case which has excited so much debate in the Academy of Medicine and so much public notice otherwise,—was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute by Dr. FOY. Some twelve years ago, he said, Professor SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, discovered a new anæsthetic agent, since known as Chloroform. *Its effects were to be tested on a patient, and Dr.* SIMPSON was to be present at the trial. The hour arrived, *the Professor was delayed* and was unable to be in attendance; the patient, in general good health, was placed upon the table; the knife was in the surgeon's hands, when the patient mysteriously and quietly died; without any cause that the most searching *post-mortem* examination could reveal. Need he (the lecturer) ask what would have been the verdict of the world, learned and unlearned, had SIMPSON arrived at the time and had the chloroform been administered? How dangerous therefore, was it, to reason that because one event was followed by another in succession, therefore they must bear the relation of cause and effect? Just now in this City we seemed to be acting on that ground of reasoning. Mr. WHITNEY had had his throat medicated topically, and Mr. WHITNEY died; therefore, it was argued, that Mr. WHITNEY had died of such topical medication. But, out of evil there sometimes comes good. The learned and witty SYDNEY SMITH said that much good might come out of the killing of a bishop, because railroad accidents would never excite sufficient public attention until a bishop should happen to be one of the victims. Now, bishops in this Democratic country were of comparatively small account; but millionaires took their place and Mr. WHITNEY was a millionaire. He (Dr. F.) had been induced to deliver this lecture by no other motive than a sincere desire to allay an irrational panic which had arisen upon the public mind, and he was determined to tell the truth as far as in him lay, neither extenuating aught nor setting aught down in malice. He intended first to describe the anatomy of the parts, with a glance at their physiology, to describe some of their diseases, to enter into a history of the local or topical treatment of these diseases; and, finally, to review the case of the late Mr. WHITNEY. He also wished to say that he was independent of every personal or partizan feeling, whether it were called by the name of BEALE, or of MOTT, or of GARNER. His motto would be: *Nullius addictus jurare*. He then proceeded to speak of the functions of the serous membrane, inclosing the lungs, of the lungs themselves, and of the air passages; and referred, en passant, to the morbid affections to which they are respectively subject, among which he enumerated croup, hooping cough, bronchitis, sore throat or follicular disease of the pharyngio-tracheal membrane, œdema of the glottis, spasmodic asthma, scrofula and consumption. He next adverted to the history of the treatment of these diseases by nitrate of silver, applied through the probang and tube, and in connection with this read from numerous European medical authorities—Scotch, French, English, German and Irish—their high estimate of the services of Dr. HORACE GARNER, of this City, in regard to the invention of the instruments, and the introduction of the treatment in question.

The concluding portion of Dr. FOY'S address was devoted to a review of WHITNEY'S case. Dr. GARNER had first seen Mr. WHITNEY on the 20th October, and then examines Mr. W.'s chest, finds chest thin, a little depression on the left thoracic wall, with less expansion on the left side. Percussion gives a flat sound all over the upper portion of the left lung; slightly dull on right side.

A hurried rale or click was heard below the left clavicle in both inspiration and respiration. His epiglottis and membrane of the throat presented inflammatory signs. Dr. G. pronounced that a cavity existed at the upper part of left lung, and that it was a tuberculous cavity.

This, you will remember, is written down by Dr. RICHARDS, on the 25th, at the time of the examination.

On the 27th, true cavernous respiration is heard, and that is admitted on all hands to be an unequivocal diagnosis of cavity. About this time, Dr. BEALES examines Mr. WHITNEY and pronounces his lungs sound. Here is the first great issue. Was GARNER wrong, and BEALES right, or *vice versâ*? It is for us to judge. Dr. GARNER writes down on the 25th and 27th of October, certain sounds which all physicians recognize as unfailingly symptomatic of consumption. Dr. BEALES does not tell us what he heard, or what he did not hear; but he apostrophizes the invention of the stethoscope as an immense benefit to science. Well, it is true it looks scientific; many imagine it to possess some occult power. If it is largely used; not always, however, by those who know its use. I once heard an old gentleman, nearly as venerable looking as Dr. BEALES, praise it in no measured terms; he could detect anything with it. The first time I saw him apply it, he turned the wrong side to his ear—(laughter)—as if you heard some one lecture on the benefits of the telescope, and the first time he used it one saw him turning the large end to his eye. I will not say Dr. BEALES does not know one side of the stethoscope from the other. I am sure he does, but I never yet knew a good auscultator who in every possible case did not prefer his ear to any instrument, however choice a piece of art. I look with suspicion on the man who is continually with the stethoscope in his old Paris hat. Let us hope the Doctor meant auscultation as the great invention, not the stethoscope. And now who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? Dr. GARNER is admitted by the luminaries of the profession to be leaned as an auscultator. Of Dr. BEALES I must, even at the risk of being considered ignorant of *a beau monde*, confess I never heard before this case. *I seldom read the reports of other than medi*cal meetings. This may account for my ignorance. But had Dr. B. contented himself with simply stating that he possessed sufficient auscultatory knowledge to detect disease, had any existed, I would not dare to question his sagacity. But the Doctor condescends to give us a reason why we should attach importance to his opinion—thus following the example of many Judges, whose bare opinions would command respect, but, accompanied by the reasons which led to the conclusion, provoke our ridicule. It is to be supposed that the Doctor gave his strongest reason; and that is, that he has been fifteen or sixteen years medical examiner to two or three Insurance Companies, and therefore must know something of the stethoscope. Softly, my dear Doctor, the old stethoscope-admiring gentleman, to whom I alluded, held that same situation. In fact, it was while examining a patient for the Caledonian Insurance Company, that I saw him make that egregious mistake. Let us view the matter logically. Dr. BEALES is an examiner of chests for Insurance Companies; they have many applicants; *ergo*, Dr. B. must know the use of auscultation and percussion. And here is the first great issue. Was GARNER wrong, and BEALES right, or *vice versâ*? It is for us to judge. Dr. GARNER writes down on the 25th and 27th of October, certain sounds which all physicians recognize as unfailingly symptomatic of consumption. Dr. BEALES does not tell

ARIZONA AND SONORA—NO. IX.

Population of Arizona—Three Races—Cost of Transportation to Arizona—Cost of Freight from San Francisco to Fort Yuma—Difficulties in Road-making—Mining—Agriculture—Commerce—Climate—Mineral Resources—Mountains—Rivers—Indians—Apaches—Murders by Apaches, &c.—Abandoned Trading Posts.

From Bayard Taylor of the New-York Times:

In previous articles I have endeavored to make it appear that in order to render Arizona and neighboring regions available to citizens of the United States, a port on the Gulf of California and adequate protection, differing entirely from that which is at present afforded, are necessary. In furtherance of these views I will now touch more fully upon some points heretofore but briefly mentioned.

First, the population of Arizona.

These points only in the Territory are populated. Those are the eastern and western extremities and the interior. The valley of the Rio Grande on the east, the old and originally settled portion, includes within the proposed limits of Arizona several towns, such as Doña Ana, Las Cruces and Mesilla. The population of this neighborhood may be estimated at 6,000 Mexicans and 70 whites, nearly all exclusively engaged as producers, teamsters, contractors, &c., in support of troops, Indian agencies, mail lines, &c. Passing west through the Territory we come to no settlement, except overland mail stations, until we reach Tucson, distant, from the Rio Grande 300 miles. In this vicinity are Fort Buchanan, the Sonoita Valley San Xavier, Tubac, Calabasas, Sopori and Arivaca ranches and the Sonora Mining Company at Cerro Colorado. The population of this district may be estimated at 1,000 Mexicans and 250 whites, exclusive of some 70 dragoons at Fort Buchanan. The inhabitants are engaged in mining and agriculture. Still passing west over the most desert portion of Arizona nearly three miles, we reach the Colorado at its junction with the Gila and the vicinity of the recently discovered Gila gold diggings. The population here, the extreme western part, recent accounts state is 150 whites and 25 Mexicans.

	Mexicans.	Whites, exclusive of soldiers.
Valley of the Rio Grande	6,000	70
Interior of the Territory	1,000	250
Gila diggings and west end of the Ter'y.	25	150
Scot., Mesa del Ajo, Over. M. sta'ns, &c.	100	100
Total	7,125	570
Maricopas	7,125	Whites 570
Total		7,695

The Pima and Pasago Indians are estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000.

Thus it will be perceived the population is principally Mexican, the main part of which is located on the Rio Grande and in the service of the military. It is not difficult to divine what course the politics of the Territory will take when it is fairly afloat in the political puddle.

A short time before we obtained possession of this region, Fort Yuma was established at the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, on the southern limit of California, and I believe it was supposed this post would protect the frontier from that point to the Rio Grande, and fulfill the 11th article of the Guadaloupe Hidalgo Treaty. This garrison is located in the midst of the Yumas and Co-copas, and it gives me pleasure to state that the small body of infantry occupying the station keep in subjection these treacherous Indians; and in addition afford aid to broken-down travelers crossing the desert. These Indians are easily controlled, as they seldom wander far from their ranchorias on the Colorado, in the waters of which they are as much at home as ducks. The benign graces of Christianity, as practiced by the whites in their intercourse with these Indians, are rapidly sending them to the land of the Great Spirit. In loathsome, lazy groups, they hang about the garrison and settlement, and disease is sweeping them from the face of the earth. In a few years the bright red, silver-voiced Yumas and Co-copas will be recorded among the tribes that have been.

Originally, Government supplies were dispatched to Fort Yuma, *vid* San Diego, at a cost of $700 per ton. In view of this fact, several enterprising parties in San Francisco—Captains WILCOX, JOHNSON and others—conceived the project, in 1854, of affording Government the opportunity of forwarding supplies from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, *vid* the Gulf of California and river Colorado, thus avoiding all land transportation. To this end, they built a small steamer adapted to the peculiar and difficult navigation of the Colorado. Success attended the enterprise. Government dispatched supplies from San Francisco, *by transports*, to the mouth of the Colorado, at a cost of about $25 per ton, from thence by the aforesaid steamer up the Colorado to Fort Yuma, a distance of 160 miles, at $75 per ton.

Subsequently, mining companies and others located at Tucson, Tubac and that neighborhood in the interior, availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to obtain their supplies from San Francisco, the price of freight from that city to Fort Yuma being $100 per ton. From the latter point to Tucson, Tubac, &c., by pack trains and wagons, 12½ cents per pound, or $250 per ton, was the ruling rate, making the total cost of transportation from San Francisco to the interior of Arizona $350 per ton. This was a heavy tax on the business interests of the Territory.

But in addition to the high price charged for transportation, it was always difficult and at times impossible to carry on mining and trading for the want of land transportation facilities. The Apaches were constantly clearing the country of all animals used for packing or draught. At one time, goods intended for the interior remained stored at Fort Yuma eighteen months, as neither pack trains nor wagons to do the transporting were to be had in the territory. During the past year, machinery and goods for the Heintzleman Company, at Tubac, were delayed *six months*, and the interest of the Company seriously damaged, simply by reason of the want of facilities of land transportation. Thus much for the western portion of Arizona.

The Rio Grande forms the eastern boundary. The people in this valley are supplied with goods from San Antonio, Texas, and St. Louis, Missouri, *vid* Santa Fé. The price of freights from San Antonio to the Rio Grande is 10 cents per pound, and from thence to Tucson, &c., there is no fixed rate, but the average price through from San Antonio may be stated at from $300 to $400 per ton. From St. Louis it is still more costly.

The same difficulties attending transportation in the western part of Arizona appertain to the eastern division, and to a more aggravated degree, as this region is more infested by Apaches. But a few months back, we had the news that the wagon-trains of OCHOA, a Mexican, was attacked by Apaches on the Rio Grande, his drivers killed and the mules driven off. Also, that the Santa Rita Company of Cincinnati, fitted out at great expense and with a guard of fifteen or twenty Americans, were snow-bound at Apache Pass, between Rio Grande and Fort Buchanan, and had lost a part of their mules by Mexicans. The first lot of flour for the troops at Fort Buchanan, about 75,000 pounds, was brought from Chihuahua through one of the Government contractors on the Rio Grande, and cost, deposited at the said fort, $26 per hundred. This flour proved sour and musty, was condemned by a board of officers, and a part of it fed out to the military hogs—large droves of these insects having been brought from New-Mexico by the troops. If the books in that region could be examined, it would be found how easy a few of the millions go which form the sum of $25,485,289 90, now put down as the yearly expenditure of the War Department.

From the statements herein made, it appears that Tucson is located in the interior of Arizona, equi-distant from Fort Yuma and the Rio Grande; also, that the cost of freight to this point from San Francisco, San Antonio and Santa Fé is about the same—say $350 to $400 per ton. Goods forwarded without delay are four months *in transitu*, and about those from the other points.

The distance from Tucson to Guaymas is 350 miles, and the price of freight between the two points, under ordinary circumstances, is four cents per pound, or $80 per ton—road good, time sixteen days, and facilities abundant. From San Francisco to Guaymas vessels would do a good business at $15 per ton, thus giving $95 per ton as the price of freight from San Francisco, and say $110 per ton from New-York to the interior of Arizona, in place of the present rate of $350 to $400 per ton. Here is a great and overruling fact, sufficient to decide the course of business in that country. There is danger of Indians on the road to Guaymas, but as you go south from Arizona and the New-Mexican Territory, the danger diminishes. The latter part of my business career in that country, I tried the experiment of transporting goods from Guaymas to the interior of Arizona, and it proved successful. Taking into consideration the difference in freight, saving of time, &c., I found it more profitable to purchase the fine descriptions of American goods even, to be had in Guaymas, after paying the heavy Mexican duties, and run the gauntlet of *guias* and *tornaguias*, (Custom-House permits,) through the various *distritos* of the State of Sonora, than to bring them by the usual routes from Fort Yuma or the Rio Grande.

The country that would look to Guaymas for supplies, and speedily be settled by Americans if that port was opened as an American port, may be considered as the entire State of Sonora, the northern part of Sinaloa, the western part of Chihuahua, all the available part of Arizona, north and south of the Gila and west of the Rio Grande, comprising an area greater than the whole of New-England and the State of New-York.

Having given some facts showing how much we need the port of Guaymas for business purposes in Arizona, it is incumbent upon me to state what occurs to the active, business part of the community in that Territory under the present system of protection.

ACOSTA, a Mexican, doing a small business at the point near Sonoita, which I afterwards occupied, started for California in 1856 with cash in his pocket to buy goods. Between Sonoita and Fort Yuma he was murdered by his companions (Mexicans) and robbed of his money and mules. Shortly after the leader of these murderers was killed by the Apaches near the Gila.

Crossing from Sonora to the Gila, sixty miles above its mouth, in August, 1856, just as I struck the river three white men jumped up from beneath a mesquit tree. They proved to be old Mr. WARNER, a trader of Tucson, and companions, *en route* to Fort Yuma for goods. Eighty miles above the Apaches had robbed him of his mule train, and the party was trudging on foot to Fort Yuma, one hundred and forty miles—thermometer 110 in the shade. A few months after, JONES, a partner of WARNER'S, and several Mexicans, *en route* from Tucson to Santa Cruz, were killed by the Apaches fifteen miles from Fort Buchanan. Some months after this I met Mr. WARNER with two wagons near Calabazas, fleeing from Apaches. They had fired upon him that morning, riddling his wagons, killing two mules, but fortunately not harming himself or companions.

JULIUS CONSTANT, a German of good family, and educated in one of the universities of his own country, was on his way to Sonora for supplies with his brother and several Papagos. Near Imoris, they were attacked by thirty to forty Apaches. The brothers were both badly wounded, and their mules killed at the first fire. The Papagos fled, but the wounded Germans crawled to a mesquit tree hard by, and there made a splendid fight. The Apaches, after losing several of their numbers, disappeared. Leaving his brother with a broken leg and nearly dead, JULIUS, with a shattered knee, dragged himself to Imoris, six miles distant, and sent out some Mexicans with a cart to bring in his brother. They both recovered, but JULIUS, being ill shortly after, took corrosive sublimate by mistake and died an agonizing death. Thus ended the career of this bold and gallant young German.

Three Frenchmen started from California in 1857 with $3,000 to buy cattle in Sonora. Two of them were assassinated and robbed between Fort Yuma and Sonoita by their attendants, said to be native Californians. The third Frenchman was left for dead, but he got back to Fort Yuma, twenty-five miles, badly cut up, and with a stab through one of his lungs so wide that the air came out of it. Cured by Dr. HAMMOND, of Fort Yuma. The recovery of this Frenchman is one of the most remarkable I ever heard of.

IGNACIO ORTIS, Mexican, coming from California with a few mule loads of goods in 1857, was killed and robbed on the desert between Fort Yuma and Tubac, by Indians or Mexicans; I believe it never was ascertained which.

WILLIAM FINLEY, a farmer living in the Sonoita Valley, Arizona, started for Sonora with BLAIR, an American, and a Mexican boy, in January, 1858, to bring up family supplies. They were attacked by Apaches near the battle-ground of JULIUS CONSTANT. BLAIR was killed and FINLEY and the Mexican boy wounded. All the cattle and horses of three teams were killed and the wagons destroyed. The boy escaped. The old man FINLEY made a capital fight, killed two of the Apaches, and escaped to Imoriz.

Messrs. PERKINS and HAMILTON, parties from California, camped at my place near Fort Buchanan, several weeks, and proceeded into Sonora the early part of 1858, to purchase stock. On their return, between Hermosello and Magdalena, they were both killed, and one hundred and twelve head of mules driven off by the Apaches.

I will not enter into details respecting my own escapes; suffice it to say, that within the space of two and a half years, ten murders were committed on or in the immediate vicinity of my own premises. My trips through the country, except when exploring with a party, were always made alone or with one attendant, and with fleet, enduring animals. A man who does not understand the country, and lags on the road, stands no kind of chance. I can scarcely recollect a journey of fifty miles, but *what I was just before or just behind* a murder or assassination of some sort.

It will probably be considered that the list of murders I have given is extensive and bloody enough. They are only the most prominent instances of noted parties in the Territory, and form but a fifth of the number I have on record. The balance who met with violent deaths were Mexicans and Americans, travelers and emigrants not particularly known.

The Apaches took, from time to time, every animal of my own, and every animal belonging to those employed by me in freighting, numbering some fifty horses and mules, and last Spring I was obliged to sell a lot of goods at Fort Yuma that had been lying there thirteen months, because I could not raise a wagon or pack mule to bring them into the interior. On reaching the Rio Grande, I had the supreme satisfaction of ascertaining that some of the aforesaid stolen animals, (a favorite riding mule of my own in particular,) thanks to our beautiful Indian agency system, were doing good service among the citizens of that locality.

My trading house at Fort Yuma is still extant and owned by Messrs. HOOPER & Co., suttlers. The establishment near Sonoita is in ruins, a monument of Mexican vengeance upon the followers of CRABBE. Still another is in ruins in the deserted neighborhood of Calabasas. Still another, and the last, a substantial adobe building, ten miles from Fort Buchanan, the most hazardous point of all for life and property, abandoned and going to ruin.

I have been informed that Messrs. WARNER & Co., of Tucson, have ceased to do business. If this is true, I am not aware that there is a regular trader in the whole Territory west of the Rio Grande, except the suttler at Fort Buchanan.

Reader, does this article need pointing? If so, I will sharpen my wits and take another sitting.

EDWARD F. DUNBAR.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The examinations in the several departments of the Normal School which have continued through the week, closed last evening by a very pleasant reunion of teachers and pupils. Yesterday afternoon, the exercises by the graduates were of unusual interest. The papers read, poems recited, &c., were highly creditable to their authors and to the teachers under whom they have been disciplined. Dr. TURNER'S address was a masterly production—practical, eloquent and compact. The school has never been more prosperous, or more deserving of the fostering care of the State.—*Albany Evening Journal, 4th.*

A letter from Jerusalem announces that the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre is falling to ruins. A subscription has been opened to repair it.

PEASANT LIFE IN GERMANY.

Letter from the Author of Peasant Life in Germany.

BRAUNSBERG, Dec., 1858.

The author of this work has met in the Berlin *National Zeitung*, the following notice of his Book, written by the New-York Correspondent of the same, and as it is an honest and manly review, by a genuine German, she is inclined to send back a few extracts for those to read who have criticised it in a different manner. He says:

"This is a book which should be read in Germany, not to find something new, but just to see how Germany is reflected to the eyes of a true American who did not go to study ethnography, or philosophical history, but with a strong mind, sharp eyes, finest pen, and, withal, an out-and-out American heart, and who measured everything by an American *Ell!* Those who have weak nerves, and are over-fastidious, had better not take up the book, and some ladies would probably exclaim, "shocking," and nearly faint over many of the pictures.

But an American lady entered the villages and hesitated not to describe the manure heaps, and to say they were "abominable" and offensive; she entered the houses and finds them small, musty, not too clean, dark with the fumes of tobacco, and disgusting from its odor, and contrasted them with the beautiful white cottages of American farmers, so charming without and so comfortable within. Properly accompanied, she entered the dancing halls, for it was this class she came to study, in order to know the original material of which the emigration to America was composed, and there hears such screaming, stamping, and all the usual accompaniments of carousing, that she wonders cultivated Germans have gone to America to see *freedom* for the first time, and call it the peculiar institution of the New World. And though it will seem an overwrought picture to those who have grown up in the midst of these, they can connect with them a thousand pleasant associations, of which the stranger can know nothing, yet those who read it may learn when they have other motives to judge, to understand well the reasons of things, and not take exceptions for rules. And it is the custom of many Germans to speak of all they see and hear in America much more harshly and unjustly than the author of this book ever speaks of Germans and things in Germany. But of those who have returned to Germany, dissatisfied and complaining, ninety out of every hundred have either come or would gladly come back to America, quite cured of their longing for the old life in the fatherland. And though we must say we differ from the author in many things, and cannot think she has in all respects judged rightly, we heartily commend her book to our countrymen that they may see how Germany appears in the eyes of a genuine American. LONGFELLOW, BAYARD, and others, have given the poetry, but here we have the prose. With a true heart and benevolent spirit the authoress commenced her work, and in the same manner has she finished, and those who compare her to Mrs. Trollope err widely for like her she is not at all."

Some of the criticisms of our friends and foes having reached us in this far-off land, we took them and journeyed again to some of the villages we had described, to verify what we had said, and to ask our friends if we had misrepresented them. If we should publish a "Key," and copy pages of statute books and police reports, our book would be far darker than it is, and if we should give names and dates and places, those who deny our statements might verify abundantly for themselves. Or if anybody will take the same pains we have to inquire and learn, they will be satisfied that we have made no false statements, and above all have we set down naught in malice. The critic who calls it "absurd" to say a troop of Bohemian girls were seen wending their way through the forest, and denies unqualifiedly some facts concerning the morality of a poverty-stricken class of women, forgets that *to say a thing is absurd* does not prove it untrue, and we have taken pains to come again to learn the truth of what we said. Alas that it *should* be true! We never said or intended to imply that all the people of rank lived in houses the floors and stairs of which were rough boards. If he had read the book, instead of a review, he would have seen it stated that among the houses in the suburbs of cities, both floors and staircases are in the extreme of elegance. But in the old-fashioned houses of the middle ages the halls, and stairs, and floors are often of boards, as we have *seen with our eyes*, and much do we prefer boards to stones, which are cold, and dirty, and comfortless beyond description, and the poor servants who try to keep them clean are slaves indeed. We said as we passed by houses with the great arched doors we were reminded of livery-stables in America, for they are made exactly like them, but we did not mistake a court devoted to equestrian exercise for *a hall*, for *we walked through both many times*, and plainly saw the difference. It is the characteristic of this old architecture that halls and staircases are little heeded; they are rough, and rude, and comfortless, and to an American who had been accustomed to see halls kept in the same state of elegance as saloons, it was, at least, a strange sight, but surely one scarcely to be remedied without tearing down whole cities and rebuilding, which would be impossible.

The same critic says it is "absurd" and impossible that girls have been sold by auction in the little town of St. Goar for three hundred years. We confess that such a statement should have had further explanation. We here give it as we find it in the books of VON HORN, one of their most popular authors. It is in the story "Mailehen," and proves the custom to prevail not only in the little town of St. Goar, but in the whole valley of Arthale, and has since the primeval times, and the Code Napoleon does not interfere with this and other strange and unseemly customs.

On the last evening of April all the young men and maidens who belong to the guild, assemble and choose their officers for the ensuing year, and the scribe or clerk being chosen, the names of all the girls present are recorded, and their virtues; their beauty, their virtue, their red cheeks being in the meantime the subject of jokes and coarse raillery. One is then called by name, her qualifications repeated, and she is then *versteigert,—sold at auction,—and put down to him who bids most*! and she is to be during a year his *schatz*,—to dance with him and with no other without his permission. When one is disposed of, another is sold, and so on till all are bid off. Those who remain unsold in this regular way are sold in a *heap*, (*rummel*,) to one, who has the same right to all. The money thus accumulated is spent by the guild or corporation in merry-makings, &c. We might descend to further particulars, and describe the life of a girl thus sold, and doomed to a bondage not less revolting to her (than is that of girls of darker hue, but it is too revolting to us. They often resist, and sometimes pine and die, but neither the Code Napoleon nor any standard of morality in the country where the custom prevails can save her. This exposition is followed in the author's work by a story to illustrate the misery sometimes caused by two persons wishing to buy the same girl, or, if one is betrothed, her anguish at seeing herself become the property of another. The same author gives in his annual, the *Spinnstube*, for 1859, pictures far darker than any we saw or should have dared to present, of the morality of many other parts of Germany. We did not visit or linger among such scenes because they were agreeable to see or describe,—they were revolting beyond anything language can paint,—and had we foreseen the task we undertook should certainly never have commenced it, and should more than once have renounced it, had not our promise and indebtedness to our publisher made it impossible.

But nothing grieved us so much as the slur a German endeavored to cast upon the young girl who was our companion. We did *not pick her up*. We saw her accidentally, but she was not invited to accompany us in our travels till those who had known her all her life commended her, and not in America or Germany have we seen among the high-bred and educated three ladies more refined, more worthy, more true and noble, than the three we were so fortunate as to find and call friends and companions on our journeyings, though they belonged to this same peasant class. They only need emancipating to become the noblest of people, and not in our own fatherland have we truer friends, or do we know truer hearts, than those among which we now are, in a little German village, sitting upon a dirty board floor, and dining every day on boiled beef and sauerkrout! The surroundings are revolting to us—like a curry-comb to our nerves—but the genuine excellencies of character exist, notwithstanding, and we should like right well to transplant such families by the hundred to American soil, and leave these tyrant princes with their soil to till with their own hands or starve.

We have seen troops of Bohemian girls, and of Odenwald and Black Forest girls and other customs on their way through the forest from village to village and on festal days. Why not? When a critic confesses that "the work of Hercules are made to do such work as only the toughest negroes have to do in America," has he not said all and more than we have said of their degradation? It would be scarcely possible that we should not make some mistakes, but let them be corrected in an honest, manly way. Taunts are not proofs. We did not set out to write a book of statistics, but to write what we saw and heard that was new and strange and interesting, and to put it together as well as we could. We would not for a thousand worlds give names and dates and places to identify those whose kindness we have experienced with the follies or shame of their neighbors. The evils are evils of government and custom and position, and as deeply mourned by themselves as by us.

Neither did we intend to write a history of our tour and add another to such stupid histories; but we were last evening accosted by a German, who said—"So, you have written a book about us; well, I like it—you have told the truth—and may all Germany read it, and may it do us good." It is not the head but the heart that has written the book—a heart to feel for others' woes—and no woman should be so nervous as to shrink from knowing to the utmost the woes of woman, or of describing them if there is hope of relieving them.

A. J.

Last Days and Conversation of the Late Wm H. Prescott—Letter from the Rev. W. H. Milburn.

From Harper's Weekly.

GENTLEMEN: Happening to be in Boston on Wednesday last, I called to pay my respects to Mr. PRESCOTT. Forgetting his hours, I reached the door at five minutes past one, when I learned from the servant that, as was his custom, he had left the house as the clock struck one, to take his daily walk. I called again after ten, and was shown into the library, the gathering-place for the family at that hour. This beautiful room is, after the fashion of Boston houses, on the second floor, in the rear of the drawing rooms; it is, perhaps, thirty feet long, by twenty wide; at the western end there is a large bow window, over which are suspended the swords worn by the grandfathers of Mr. and Mrs. PRESCOTT at the battle of Bunker Hill, Colonel PRESCOTT commanding the American forces, and Mrs. PRESCOTT'S grandfather, Captain LUNAN, commanding the sloop *Falcon*, engaged in throwing shells upon the American redoubts. By the two long walls of the room are arranged handsome cases, I think of maple, on which are shelved about 5,000 volumes of well-selected and handsomely-bound books. On the left side of the room, as you face the window, a door is painted in exact imitation of shelves with books, so that the visiter is startled when it is pushed aside for the historian to enter. This door opens upon a staircase, which leads to the room above, his workshop, as he called it, where his labors were performed. Surmounting the cases, at appropriate intervals, are busts; among them, as I remember, those of SCOTT and BYRON, which he particularly prized. On the table are many choice and exquisite volumes, presentation copies from literary friends, abroad and at home. One shelf of the library, he told me, was its most expensive and important feature, as it contained the transcripts of documents in the Royal Archives of Simancas and Madrid, made for him there, arranged in a large number of volumes handsomely bound; and which had cost him (for this was several years ago) over $1,000. The room throughout is furnished in perfect taste, and is at the same time the perfection of comfort; a characteristic of the libraries of the gentlemen of Boston.

Mr. PRESCOTT'S house is filled with engravings, pictures, busts, statuties, and medallions, the tokens of admiring regard from friends in every part of Europe, and North and South America. Behind the door in the hall, hangs a full-length portrait of HERNANDO CORTEZ, in full armor; and on the opposite wall is a striking likeness of PHILIP II., both copies of originals, sent by friends, the first from Mexico, the other from Spain.

On the evening in question, Wednesday, Jan. 26, Mr. PRESCOTT entered the library with a slower and heavier step than when I had been in the habit of seeing him years before; but his manner had the same unaffected simplicity and cordial warmth. Whether a stranger would have observed it I cannot say, but my ear, sharpened by necessity, at once detected the work of paralysis in an occasional thickening of the speech. I mean a difficulty in perfect articulation now and then. Among his very first inquiries was a particular one concerning the members of your own firm; your health, the state and prospects of your business, &c., manifesting the deepest interest; adding the remark that, through all the years of his business and personal connection with your firm, he had never experienced anything but the greatest kindness and consideration at your hands: that his enjoyment of your success was undiminished; and that he felt particularly grateful for the kindly mention which had been made of his personal affliction last year in your paper, and for the handsome notice of the third volume of his *Philip II.* in the current number of your Magazine.

He then proceeded to a mention of various mutual friends that had passed away since our last meeting; especially of the Hon. ABBOT LAWRENCE, and FRANCIS C. GRAY, Esq., at whose dinner tables we had often met; and then of some of his surviving friends, especially of GEORGE TICKNOR, Esq., who, he said, had shortened and brightened what, but for him, must have been many a sad and weary hour; and of Mr. AGASSIZ, concerning whose museum he expressed the liveliest interest. He remarked that the eyes of the latter had suffered greatly from his work, and that he would be sadly balked in his prospects, but that he was able to find relief in manifold manipulating labors. This led him naturally to speak of his own and my infirmity, which were about equal in degree, and of the different lives we had led—his, of a retired study—mine, of travel and active toil.

He added, "I suppose that TICKNOR will never write another book; but he has been doing perhaps better for the community and posterity by devoting himself for several years to the interests of the Boston City Library, which may be taken in good part as his work, and a more valuable contribution to the good of the people has seldom been made. It is a rare thing for such an institution to get a man so rarely qualified by taste, knowledge and accomplishment to look after its interests with such energy and patience."

Of Mr. GRAY he observed: "Poor Gray! I think he was the most remarkable man I ever knew for variety and fulness of information, and a perfect command of it. He was a walking encyclopedia. I have seen many men who had excellent memories, provided you would let them turn to their libraries to get the information you wanted; but he knew on that subject you spoke to before his knowledge was at his fingers' ends, and entirely at your service."

He then led the conversation to his English friends, to some of whom he had given me letters on my recent visit to that country. He first spoke of Lady LYELL, the wife of the celebrated geologist. "She is one of the most charming people I have ever seen," he said. "When she married Sir CHARLES she knew nothing of geology; but finding that her life was to be passed among stones, she set herself to work to make friends of them, and has done so to perfection. She is in thorough sympathy with all her husband's researches and works; is the companion of his journeys; oftentimes his amanuensis, for her hand has written several of his books; and the delight and cheer of his whole life. Unaffected, genial, accomplished and delightful to an almost unequaled extent, she is one of the rarest women you can meet. And," he continued, "you saw my friend, Dean MILMAN. What an admirable person he is! I had a letter from him only a day or two since, in which he gave an interesting account of the opening of his cathedral, St. Paul's, to the popular Sunday evening preaching—a matter which has enlisted all the sympathies of the Bishop of London and of himself. He has been a prodigiously hard worker, and so has acquired a prematurely old look. Accomplished as historian, divine, poet, and man of letters, he is at the same time among the most agreeable and finished men of society I saw in England.

"Did you see Dean TRENCH?" he proceeded. Upon my replying in the affirmative, he added: "I am sorry never to have seen him; I have heard such pleasant *things* concerning *him*. He did me the favor some time since to send me his *Calderon*, which I enjoyed greatly." Replying in the negative to my inquiry as to whether he had read the Dean's books on *Words*, &c., he said, "They shall be the very next books I read."

"England's a glorious country," he said; "isn't it? What a hearty and noble people they are, and how an American's heart warms towards them after he has been there once and found them out in their hospitable homes!"

I said: "Mr. PRESCOTT, ain't you coming to New-York? We should all be very glad to see you there."

"No," he replied; "I suppose that the days of my long journeys are over. I must content myself, like HORACE, with my three houses. You know I go at the commencement of Summer to my cottage by the seaside, at Lynn Beach; and at Autumn to my patrimonial acres at Pepperell, which has been in our family for two hundred years, to sit under the old trees I sat under when a boy; and then, with Winter, come to town to hibernate in this house. This is the only traveling, I suppose, that I shall do until I go to my long home. Do you remember the delightful Summer you spent with us at Lynn, two or three years ago? I wish you would come and repeat it next Summer."

In another part of the conversation he said: "These men with eyes have us at a serious disadvantage, haven't they? While they run we can only limp. But I have nothing to complain of, nor have you; Providence has singularly taken care of us both, and by compensation keeps the balance even."

He then spoke with entire calmness of the shock which his system had received from his first stroke of apoplexy last year; said that it had weakened him a good deal, but was very grateful that he was yet enabled to enjoy life and work. That he was able to take exercise, although confined to a spare diet, and not allowed to touch meat, or anything of a stimulative kind; and managed, moreover, to keep up his literary labors. "I have always made my literary pursuits," he said, "a pleasure rather than a toil; and hope to do so with the remainder of *Philip*, as I am yet able to work two or three, and sometimes more hours a day." He stated that his eye had suffered considerably from the blow, and while we talked he found it necessary to shade his face. In the course of the conversation we were joined by the ladies of the family, Mrs. PRESCOTT, her sister, his daughter, and daughter-in-law. He then spoke in glowing and grateful terms, as I alluded to the interest taken in his health throughout the country, to the kindness which he had invariably experienced at the hands of his countrymen. "I can never," he said, "be sufficiently grateful for the tokens of esteem, regard, and affection which I have had from them through all the years of my literary career. True, it makes me feel like an old man to see my fifteen volumes upon the shelf, but my heart is as young as it ever was to enjoy the love which the country has ever shown me."

When I said it was a cheerful thing for a man to know he had given so much happiness as he had done by his books, he said that it was his own experience to trust that he had been able to comfort it. He said the record to *Philip*, which was here (true-blue dame). As I bade him good-bye, I said, "God bless you, Mr. PRESCOTT; I know I breathe the prayer of the country when I say may your life be spared for many years, to add volume after volume to the fifteen." He rejoined, "My greatest delight is the love of my friends and their appreciation of my labors."

Little did I think that the hand which so warmly grasped mine as he led me down stairs would, in eight-and-forty hours were past, be cold and stiff in death. Peace to the memory of one of the sweetest and noblest men that ever lived!

Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM H. MILBURN.

Prescott's Method of Literary Labor.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

Everything that relates to the historical labors of the late WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT is of general interest. We have, therefore, prepared a somewhat minute sketch of the method of preparation and composition adopted by the deceased, by which he was enabled to overcome his impaired vision, and to place his name among the historians of the very first rank. Mr. PRESCOTT, it is well known, though not blind, was affected with a disorder of the nerve of the eye, so that he was wholly incapacitated for reading and writing in the ordinary ways. He was exceedingly systematic in his mode of life, and devoted five hours out of the twenty-four to his historical labors. After breakfast he listened for an hour to some light reading, a novel, poem, or other entertaining book. He then walked for an hour. At 10½ o'clock his secretary came to his study, and remained till 12 o'clock. Another walk of an hour was then taken, after which he went to his study, and remained another hour and a half with his secretary. After dinner light reading was again resorted to, and at 5 o'clock the secretary returned and remained until 6. This routine of work and leisure was very rigidly observed throughout the season, during the years devoted to the preparation of his elaborate volumes.

Mr. PRESCOTT'S mode of writing history was this: We will take, for example, his last work, *Philip the Second*. He arranged in his study all the books and manuscripts relating to that monarch, which he had been years in collecting, at an expense of many thousand dollars. They numbered three or four hundred printed volumes of all sizes. There were also some twenty thick folios of manuscripts, richly bound, which probably cost more than all the rest of the collection, though some of the printed works are exceedingly rare and valuable—the libraries and bookstores of all Western Europe, from Cadiz to Amsterdam, having been ransacked by agents in search of everything that could throw light on the history of PHILIP the Second. Except dictionaries and other works of reference, books not specially relating to the subject in hand were excluded from the study.

With his materials thus gathered about him, the historian commenced his work. The Secretary first read the only English history of the King and his reign. Notes and observations were dictated as they were suggested by the book. Having freshened his recollections by hearing this volume read, Mr. PRESCOTT proceeded to examine the treasures he had collected. Each book was taken from the shelf in turn by the Secretary, who read aloud its title, its table of contents, and a few pages by way of specimen of its style and character. Notes were taken while this examination was going on, which were preserved for future reference. Of the three or four hundred volumes, a great majority of course proved worthless, being either merely repetitious, or compilations, or translations of preceding authors, or else, if original, without authority. The number of books of real value would be thus reduced down perhaps to a hundred.

The huge folios of MSS. were next attacked. These had been examined by a competent person, who prepared a careful digest and table of contents. The Secretary read this, and notes were dictated as he proceeded. Having thus, as it were, taken an account of stock, and ascertained the general character of his materials, they were next inspected in detail in the following manner: The first chapter of *Philip the Second* contains an account of the abdication and last days of his father and predecessor, CHARLES the Fifth. The Secretary gathered round him every volume, printed or MSS., which contained anything about the last-named monarch. The books are in the English, French, Spanish, Italian and Latin languages. One by one they were read aloud, and copious notes were dictated. When everything that related to CHARLES the Fifth had thus been perused and noted, the historian began to compose his work, or, more properly speaking, to write it—for the process of composition had, of course, been going on in his mind during those preparatory labors.

The apparatus used by Mr. PRESCOTT consisted of a frame the size of a common sheet of letter paper, with brass wires inserted to correspond with the number of lines marked. This carbonated paper was used, and instead of a pen the writer employed a stylus with an agate point. The great difficulty in the way of a person's writing in the ordinary manner, whose vision is impaired, arises from not knowing when the ink is exhausted, and moreover the lines will be run into one another. Both difficulties are obviated by the simple arrangement just described. The pages thus written by Mr. PRESCOTT were copied by the Secretary, and read, that such interlineations, alterations and amendments might be made, as were needed. The materials for the second chapter, on the early life of PHILIP, were next taken up, and the same process repeated, until the volume is ready for the printer. About six years were devoted to the first two volumes of *Philip the Second*, including the preparatory studies. These volumes appeared in 1855, the third of the series was issued within a few weeks, and it is understood that the fourth is considerably advanced.

Mr. PRESCOTT'S library was adorned with striking portraits of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, of COLUMBUS, of DON SEBASTIAN, King of Portugal, and of most of the characters that figure in his histories. He possessed original letters of FERDINAND, ISABELLA and CHARLES V., and a piece of lace from the shroud of CORTES. The historian did not usually write in his library, but in a small room over it, made very light to meet the wants of one whose sight was imperfect. When fully prepared to write, Mr. PRESCOTT'S daily task would average about *seven pages* of one of his printed volumes. Most persons with perfect vision would complain if they were daily compelled to copy seven pages from those charming books.

Bogus Illinois Canal Scrip.

Springfield Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 1.

This morning General FRY informed Auditor DUNCAN that a kind of canal scrip, of which he had a specimen, was counterfeit. It was soon ascertained that the Fund Commissioner had paid out bonds to the amount of $109,000, to Governor MATTESON for this reputed spurious scrip. General FRY is supposed to be an authority, as it was he who was the framer of the canal scrip. A Senate Committee has been appointed to investigate the matter. The affair has produced a deep sensation. The State will not suffer as the bonds are still within her reach. The scrip was presumed immediately after Governor RUSSELL'S inauguration.

The counterfeit paper instead of scrip, was checks on the State Bank of Chicago, issued by the Canal Commissioners General FRY, Wm. F. THORNTON and JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, Feb. 27, 1857. They were presented to the Fund Commissioner, Mr. MOORE. One hundred and five bonds, from number nine to ten hundred and four inclusive, of $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1857, were given to Governor MATTESON in lieu of the checks, who deposited them in the banking department as security for circulating notes on the Shawneestown Bank. Governor MATTESON states that he bought the paper from time to time in the market, in the full faith that it was genuine, and that some of the same character presented by other parties was issued by himself when he was Governor. Fifteen thousand of the notes on the Bank of the Republic, and $12,000 of E. I. THURMAN & Co.'s Bank, both at McLeansboro', were protested a few days since, and to-day presented to the Auditor for redemption. The Banks insisted that each bill should be presented separately and protested. The parties holding the bills acted differently and protested them in the lump.

Later from Belize.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER MARY—SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW—DESTITUTE STATE.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *True Delta*, at the Belize, writes, Jan. 8, 1859:

"The Mary sailed last month from Belize with some mahogany and about one thousand boxes of Liverpool soap, for New-Orleans, *via* Ruatan, to fill up with fruit. She took her fruit on board, and left Ruatan for New-Orleans, and when she had proceeded about two hundred miles on her way, was met by a gale from the north-west, in which she sprung a leak. The sea being very rough and the wind increasing, Capt. STAVANS put her about, head for the land, hoping to keep her afloat until he could run her on shore; but she soon filled and turned over on her beam ends, and soon got so deep in the water that Capt. STAVANS and his men were obliged to take to the boat. So rapidly did she fill and sink, that they were unable to save any water, provisions, or clothing, only saving the clothing in which they stood. In this state they were three days and nights, with nothing to eat, and no water save the little they managed to catch from the rain. They finally made land on the uninhabited shore of Yucatan; here they could get no assistance or food, and they were forced to dive for conchs, which, to sustain life, they were obliged to eat raw; and in this way they managed to live fourteen days, when they were picked up by a bungay and brought to this place. When they arrived, they were but the mere skeletons of what they were when they left, only a month before. Captain STAVANS was very ill, and for a few days it was thought he would not recover; but a strong constitution, a good nurse, doctor and care have brought him about, and he is now convalescent. His officers and crew are all doing well.

We have had an unusually dull Christmas, which has been mainly caused by the failure of HYNE, HOWEN & Co., of London. This firm have been reputed wealthy for years, and many persons who had money had deposited it with them on interest. Most of these sums were the only support and dependence of the depositors; they are, in consequence

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Concert—Benefit of Little Ella.

MAGNA KINNEY'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Lovers Savage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan, or Fashion and Misery.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nimo & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

GUILMETTE'S MUSICAL THEATRE—Minstrelsy and Music of New-York—Novelty—Michael Rice.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Hunchback of the Midnight Penitentiary—Wandering Boys.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Ivanhoe—Bluebeard.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Museum Miscellanea, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BROADWAY, NEAR ELEVENTH-STREET—Barnum's Performances of Jubilee.

APOLLO HALL, NO. 410 BROADWAY—Mr. Vandenhoff's Readings—The Lady of Lyons.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Paintings of American Scenery.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Rail vid Erie Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....1 P.M. and 6½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, Feb. 12, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Indian*, which left Liverpool on the 16th of January, with four days' later news from Europe, is now about due at Portland. There were no signs of her at midnight.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were somewhat interesting. In the Senate, a resolution introduced by Mr. King, of New-York, directing inquiry into the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the propriety of its abrogation, was adopted. The vote by which the Pennsylvania-avenue Railway bill was defeated, on Tuesday, was reconsidered, though no further action was taken. Mr. Bigler's resolution, relative to the public debt and the adjustment of the revenue and expenditures, was then considered, and Mr. Toombs proceeded to make a long speech in reply to the former gentleman. The Cuban question was subsequently taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment, though nothing of consequence was done with it. The Senate agreed to meet at 11 o'clock, after Monday. In the House, a reply was received from the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution asking why the construction of a Custom-house in Baltimore has been delayed. He says he has postponed the construction of all authorized public buildings until Congress shall provide money. Mr. Harris of Maryland, stated that Congress several years ago appropriated $200,000 for the construction of a Custom-house in Baltimore, and moved to refer the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means, at the same time instructing the Committee to report a bill reappropriating the $200,000. This resolution, after some objection, was agreed to. The House concurred with the Committee of the Whole in striking out from the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill items amounting in the aggregate to upwards of $600,000, and then passed the bill by sixteen majority. A bill was reported from the Naval Committee to increase the number of surgeons, assistant surgeons and pursers in the Navy. The bill appropriating $60,000,000 to enable the President to negotiate for Cuba, was reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, intends, when the bill comes up, to move to strike out the word "purchase," and substitute the word "take." The Nebraska contested election case was considered, but no definite action was taken.

The caucus of the Democratic members of Congress, called to consider the Tariff question and the best method of meeting the immediate necessities of the Government, met at the Capitol last night. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, presided. Various propositions were debated and acted upon. In the course of the proceedings a resolution submitted by Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, declaring it inexpedient to alter the Tariff of 1857, was defeated by two votes. Finally, the caucus adopted a series of resolutions submitted by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, declaring that the temporary necessities of the Government should be met by an extension of the law authorizing the issue and reissue of Treasury notes for the period of two years; that the appropriation bills ought to be acted on as speedily as possible, and that the expenditures of the Government ought to be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the wants of an economical administration of the Government.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to regulate the navigation of the canals by steam was reported favorably, as was also the bill providing for the refunding of money paid by Governor King to the troops employed on Staten Island. A bill was introduced to authorize Charles O'Conor, Henry R. Selden and Hamilton Fish to draft a new charter for the City of New-York, and report it to the next Legislature. In the Assembly, the bill to close the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and to prohibit the use of steam there, was reported favorably. Nothing else of special interest occurred.

The New-York State Agricultural Society met at Albany yesterday, for the election of officers and for the transaction of other business. The receipts of the year were reported by the Treasurer to have been $18,356 27, while the expenses were but $15,705 54, leaving a balance of $2,650 93. A. B. Conger, of Rockland, was chosen President for the ensuing year.

We have advices from Tampico to Jan. 18, and from Brownsville to the 26th. The garrison at the former place were in a disaffected state, owing to the stoppage of their pay. Business was dull; the only prospect of improvement depending upon the success of Miramon in relieving San Luis Potosi and expelling the Liberals from Tampico. Gen. Garza had taken the field, leaving the Governorship interim in the hands of Don Andres Trevino.

Dates from Belize, British Honduras, are to Jan. 5. Business was extremely dull; the town healthy. The schooner *Mary*, of New-Orleans, was cast away near the shore of Yucatan, the Captain and crew escaping after much suffering and with great difficulty.

New gold diggings are reported to have been discovered on the divide between the Missouri and the Columbia Rivers, in the vicinity of Stevens' Pass through the Rocky Mountains. The gold is not of the best quality, being worth but about fourteen or fifteen dollars an ounce, but is said to be very plentiful. Major Ogle Rinson, on whose authority these statements are made, says that the mines can be approached to within a comparatively short distance of steamboats.

The steamship *Arabia*, in attempting to leave Boston harbor yesterday, ran aground in consequence of the thick fog. She was subsequently got off, having suffered no damage, and anchored at Quarantine to await more favorable weather.

A lecture on the diseases of the respiratory organs, particularly as illustrated in the case of the late Mr. S. S. Whitney, which has been rendered so notorious by the late controversy in the Academy of Medicine, as to the merit of Dr. Green's mode of treating such affections, was delivered last night by Dr. E. Fox, in the Cooper Institute. The lecturer vindicated Dr. Green's system from the opposition of all opponents.

The Grand-street and Peck-slip Ferry leases were sold at auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, at the City Hall, at 1 P. M. yesterday. Mr. I. V. Mauregold purchased the first lease at $21,005, and the second at $15,000.

The Aldermen's Committee on Streets met, yesterday, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions providing for the removal of the telegraph poles from the streets. Several persons connected with the Telegraph companies represented that the project was impracticable. The propriety of repaving Broadway was considered briefly and the Committee adjourned.

From the weekly statement submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, it appears that during the week ending Feb. 5, there arrived at this port 236 emigrants, making a total for the year of 2,306, against 3,227 to the same date last year. The annual report of the Commissioners was yesterday forwarded to Albany.

A row occurred early yesterday morning at the notorious gambling house kept by a man known as "Butt Allen", during which shots were freely exchanged between the rowdies and the police, and a man named John Allen, brother to "Butt," was shot in the thigh. "Butt" was subsequently arrested and let off on bail, and the remainder of the gang remain unmolested.

The weather yesterday was indescribably disagreeable, murky, misty and muddy, and rendered doubly disgusting in the City by the filthy condition of the streets.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Ingersoll, yesterday, Marcus Doherty was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and a fine of five dollars, for an assault on a shipmate at sea.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Barnard, four important cases of assault with intent to kill were disposed of. In three instances the defendants pleaded guilty of a minor grade of crime, and the fourth prisoner was tried and acquitted. Sentences were reserved till the last day of term in the instances of those who pleaded guilty.

The Cotton market yesterday was very dull, and the sales were unimportant. Flour opened quite irregularly, at reduced prices; it closed, however, steadily at about previous quotations. Grain was quiet,—as were also Groceries, Oils, Fruit, Hay, Hemp, Resin, Fish and Iron. Provisions, Rice, Tallow, Spirits Turpentine, Refined Ingot Copper. Foreign Pig Lead and Tin were in good request. The auction sale of Teas resulted satisfactorily. Freights were quiet,—with 558 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets have been better stocked during the present week than for some time past. The total City receipts for the week ending yesterday number 3,439, and the actual supply of beef has been still further increased by the superior quality and proportionably heavier weights of the animals offered. The sales yesterday were made at about 9c. per pound from the previous Wednesday's market, that is for the same grades, though the better quality brought up the average of all sorts, to about the same figure as last week. The yards were very nearly cleared out last evening.

Peace or War?

This civilized Nineteenth Century is, after all, not much wiser in regard to its own affairs than most of its predecessors. Nearly ten years past its middle height, we find the whole world wavering still upon the uncertain issues of questions that were authoritatively "settled" long years ago. The Stock Exchange of New-York is fluctuating to-day at the pleasure of a French Emperor in the Tuileries, and men who know as little of Italian politics as of Chinese theology, and care no more for the Treaties of 1815 than for the Vishnu-Purana, find their business operations contingent, to an uncomfortable extent, upon the chances of insurrection in Lombardy and the discretion of diplomatists at Paris and Vienna. The omniscience of journalism itself is somewhat at fault, before the complicated uncertainties of the actual state of affairs in Europe; and the "bulls" and "bears" must be left to endure their present tribulation as best they may, with such helps toward forming a reasonable judgment upon the probabilities of the future as "private advices" and public speculations can afford them.

But it is extremely important for all who wish to guide their practical conduct by conclusions drawn from the aspect of European politics to bear it steadily in mind, that the storm which rose on New-Year's day was not conjured up by the present French Emperor, and that it cannot be permanently allayed by any diplomatic slight-of-hand. The relative positions of Austria and of Europe must be seriously modified before any enduring peace can be looked for on the Continent; and the evolution of the present crisis will depend entirely upon the degree in which Austria recognizes this fact, and accepts its political consequences. Financial advices from Paris inform us that the fall in the French funds which followed the incident of New-Year's day at the Tuileries was more severe than had been known before, in a time of peace, since the accession to power of the War Ministry of Thiers in 1840; and this fact naturally suggests a not uninstructive comparison between the circumstances of the two epochs.

In 1840, Louis Philippe then, like Louis Napoleon now, in the tenth year of his reign, earned his title of the "Napoleon of Peace" by concessions to the Eastern policy of Russia and England, which bore their natural fruit in the subsequent contempt with which the Czar Nicholas treated France in his famous conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour, and which had at last to be expiated, under Napoleon III., by the great war of the Crimea, which won back for France all and more than all the ground she had lost under Louis Philippe and Guizot. In 1840 Mehemet Ali was endeavoring to separate Syria and Egypt permanently from the Ottoman sovereignty, and he was favored by France in that attempt. England and Russia, leading Austria and Prussia with them, interfered in behalf of the Sultan—and England, although bound by an Anglo-French alliance, consented, under the guidance of Lord Palmerston, to the exclusion of France from the treaty by which the four other great Powers finally arranged the whole matter, and took upon herself the work of bringing Mehemet Ali to terms, which she did, through Sir Charles Napier, with the bombardment of Acre and Beyrout. This solution of the difficulty roused a storm in France, who felt herself insulted, not without reason, and overthrowing the peace Ministry brought M. Thiers into power, to the infinite disgust of King Louis Philippe. For months a general European war seemed inevitable, and the belief of most Frenchman still is that the danger was avoided only by the virtual acquiescence of France in a degrading position. This belief, undoubtedly, did as much as any other single cause, to shake the throne of Louis Philippe, and to prepare the way for his downfall. It was so prevalent and so strong in France at the time as to afford a real excuse for the attempt made by Louis Napoleon Bonaparte in the same year, at Boulogne, to rouse the nation into a protest against the *bourgeoise* monarchy of July.

The times have changed, certainly, in these twenty years, and men with them; but France is France still, and the Imperial ruler of to-day will assuredly not venture on a repetition of the policy of "peace-at-any-price." He has made demands upon Austria in the name of France, which have been practically indorsed by all Europe again and again. To recede from them is to lose *prestige* at home and abroad, as well as to inflict a serious injury upon liberalism and progressive law all over the Continent. It certainly, therefore, is not to be expected that the sovereign who has done more to make his dynasty popular at home and formidable abroad than any other French Monarch or French Government, of any sort, since that of Richelieu, (the Government of his greater uncle not excepted,) will give way at such a point, and at such a time, in his career.

Austria undertook to invade Servia and appease disturbances at Belgrade, without the [illegible] of the powers placed to watch the Danube at Vienna. France has compelled her to recede from this attempt; and although Austria professes to have abandoned it because order had been reëstablished before her intervention could take effect, France will insist (and in this all Europe must perforce join France) that the movement shall be formally disavowed, as a direct violation of treaties which Austria is bound to respect. In Moldo-Valachia, Austria has done her utmost to prevent the establishment of a representative government over the Two Principalities. France appears to be here also triumphing over her; but Austria must be forced to own the legitimacy and to respect the authority of the new Danubian State. In bringing this to pass, Russia, England and all the States interested in the free navigation of the Danube, must have a voice, and that voice must speak with the voice of France.

The Italian question is of more dubious aspect, as regards the support which Napoleon may expect from Europe at large. Should the German Powers resolve to uphold the pretensions of Austria in Lombardy, and should that resolve be so manifested as to encourage Austria in her refusal to recognize any suggestions of Reform made by France to herself or to the Papal and Neapolitan Governments, Napoleon III. may still afford so much countenance to Sardinia in her remonstrances on behalf of Italy, as may provoke an outburst of hostilities from Austria against her gallant little neighbor. The peace of Europe thus broken by Austria herself, there would be nothing to restrain Napoleon from succoring Piedmont; and this eventuality seems to us not the least likely solution of the present problem. In any event we hold it to be utterly improbable that Napoleon will make any concessions.

The intelligence that the house of Rothschild in London, have agreed to take up in London the loan of the £6,000,000 asked for by Austria, may perhaps imply a determination on the part of Austria to meet every emergency with an undiminished front. It has absolutely no bearing whatever upon the question of peace or war as a Western probability. Any loan taken up by a house like the Barings or the Rothschilds, is sure of its market in London; and as the Rothschilds are understood to have lost between twenty and thirty millions of Francs by the recent fall of the French funds, they are probably anxious to repair their damage by a handsome per centage on the Austrian operation.

The Last British Outrage—The Right of Search Again.

The "British outrage" on the Coast of Africa, which we reported in yesterday's Times, so far as the facts are known to us, is the natural and legitimate consequence of General Cass' admission, in the late discussion on the right of search, that a foreign cruiser boarding an American ship may be likened to a policeman making an arrest. The boarding, said the Secretary, may take place whenever the cruiser has "reasonable grounds for suspecting that the vessel he is overhauling is sailing under false colors, but it takes place at his own risk. If it be found that he was mistaken, and that the vessel is a lawful vessel on a lawful errand, he is liable in damages for a wrongful act, just as the policeman is liable, in case he should arrest the wrong man, for false imprisonment." A policeman, acting in good faith, however, is never deterred by the legal consequences annexed to an error of this sort from verifying his suspicions. He knows perfectly well that in nine cases out of ten the victim will not seek any redress, and that, if he does seek it, no jury will award larger damages than are necessary to indicate their own conviction that the officer had made a mistake. General Cass' parallel may, unfortunately for his own view of his position, be pursued to the close. The British cruiser once recognized as a policeman, he becomes entitled to a policeman's immunities and indulgences from first to last. He may board and search in good faith. If the surmises on which his action is based are proved to be correct there is nothing more to be said—if incorrect, he acknowledges his error and offers to pay damages; but no Government can exact exemplary damages for unavoidable mistakes in the discharge of a duty which they have once acknowledged to be legal. The actual damage done is all that can be fairly claimed, and when this comes to be computed in money, in a mere case of boarding and detention, the sum is rarely large enough to inspire great caution.

The fact seems to be that General Cass, in the correspondence of last Summer, was bent rather on putting a stop to the British proceedings in the Gulf, than on settling the Right of Search question in a satisfactory manner. The "outrages" of which we were then complaining, were a general onslaught on American commerce in those seas. Most of the boardings were made apparently without any discrimination whatever. To insist, therefore, that no vessel should be boarded unless there existed reasonable grounds for suspecting her of being engaged in the Slave-trade, was to put a stop to the practices of which we complained, at once; for with regard to nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand with which the British cruisers fell in in the Gulf of Mexico, there was not the shadow of a pretence for such a suspicion. But the establishment of this rule unfortunately does not seem to have settled the question, in the minds of the British at least. In certain localities, as for instance on the coast of Africa, the weight of presumption is not in favor of, but against, vessels carrying the American flag. After what has occurred in the case of the *Wanderer*, it is hard to say where the suspicions of a British officer cruising in those seas ceases to be "reasonable." If, three or four months ago, we were asked to select a case to illustrate the extreme of unreasonable suspicion, we should certainly have selected that of a private yacht, owned and commanded by a Southern gentleman, and ostensibly sailing on a pleasure trip; and yet even in this case, suspicion has been proved to be capable of justification. Such a vessel, belonging to the Yacht Squadron of this City, and sailing under its colors, and owned by one of "the Chivalry," has actually been engaged in kidnapping on the Gold Coast. We know that there are large numbers of American vessels constantly engaged in the same quarter in "the odious traffic," that they all carry our flag, and that they are not distinguishable by any peculiarity of rig or build, or pretension. Under General Cass' illustration, it would be difficult to select many vessels in the course of a year which a British officer may not board and search—not always lawfully, because he cannot always find damnatory proof, but always with excuses which he may fairly and successfully urge in mitigation of damages.

It would be hard to imagine a more unsatisfactory state of things than this, or one better calculated to cause collisions, and breed ill-feeling and animosity between the two countries. It does not help to suppress the Slave-trade, and it gives [illegible] the right of overhauling and for the prevention of the traffic, but the protection of the slavers against British cruisers. As long as our rights are left doubtful, or, in short, as long as any discretion with regard to our vessels is left in the hands of men over whom we have no control, or as long as we are jealous with regard to the exercise of that discretion, the main attention of our African Squadron must, of necessity, be not to the slavers, but to the pursuers. The question ought to be settled in some way. The policy to which Governments are so much addicted, and Mr. Buchanan's more than any, of providing for to-day and letting to-morrow take care of itself, when applied to international relations, both breeds and perpetuates dissensions. There is but one way of settling the matter satisfactorily, and that is *to prohibit the boarding of vessels carrying the American flag by foreign cruisers, suspicion or no suspicion.* There must be no loophole left, if we want to avoid quarrels or recrimination. General Cass must revise his correspondence on the right of search, strike out the comparison of cruisers to policemen, and substitute a comparison of cruisers to persons personating policemen. In short, if we desire to place an absolute and definitive stopper on "the visit," we must lay down the law that foreign cruisers stand not in the position of real policemen erring in the performance of their duty, but of sham policemen committing a gross outrage. We must take the acts of which we complain out of the category of trespasses, for which the perpetrator is liable in a civil action for damages, and place them in that of a criminal offence, punishable by the criminal courts—or, in other words, by war. In the present position of this matter, it forms a chronic—and because chronic, absurd—source of contention and ill-feeling between two great nations. As the Cuban business does not seem to prosper, we recommend Mr. Buchanan to turn his attention to this little matter.

How to Plunder the Treasury.

We would direct public attention to what seems to be the latest and most subtle device for effecting an illegal entry on the City Treasury. It is to commence a suit, procure or manufacture the requisite affidavits, select a day on which the Corporation Counsel—(almost any day will serve)—is engaged at the Tombs or in the Court of Sessions, have the matter in dispute referred to a friendly referee, take out judgment on his report, and then issue execution for the recovery of the sum awarded, with damages at discretion. Nothing, surely, can be simpler or more facile than this; and we are not surprised that it should have already become immensely popular.

We find in the report of the Comptroller to the Board of Councilmen, dated Jan. 31, that no less than *one hundred and sixty-six* enterprising citizens have staked out claims on this placer during the last year, and already realized to the extent of $878,104 12, with a prospective addition of $35,000 already quarried and pulverized, but not fit for separation and smelting until ninety days from the date given shall have elapsed.

Of these one hundred and sixty lucky miners, the first name on the list is that of Robert B. Lowber, who carries "documents for dust" to the amount of $240,000. Of the gulch worked by Mr. Lowber, no further description is required. The second name is that of the illustrious Wm. B. Reynolds, whose special "digging" during the past year is put up at the moderate figure of $68,500 00, which is not making as good profit as he has realized during previous seasons. The third claim on the list is that of Harbin & Clark for $48,025 00; and, taking this as a fair sample of the whole, we intend to give a rough outline of its history.

In the early part of 1854, James Furey being then Street Commissioner, specifications were published calling for bids in the matter of regulating and flagging Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River. In reply to this call one G. C. Harbin put in the lowest bid, amounting to $21,190 00, and to him the contract was awarded. Thus far the game was in its infancy, and all the parties played with open hands. But when Harbin was called upon to take up the contract thus awarded, he suddenly ducked out of sight, and one T. O'Meara claimed the prize as the next lowest bidder, at an advance of $6,010 on Harbin's original bid. On March 22, 1854, the contract in this case was finally signed by Thomas O'Meara, the City agreeing to pay $27,200 for the work, and O'Meara agreeing to have it finished within nine months from date, or, in other words, a few days before the expiration of the year 1854. The game now opens in good earnest, and the remaining moves contain elements of absorbing interest. On June 22, 1854, O'Meara disappears from view, and the contract is assigned to one J. Clark; and on Jan. 6, 1855, some days after the limited time of the contract had expired, Mr. J. Clark assigns the contract over again to the original "little joker," Harbin, who, on the same date, makes another assignment of the matter to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

On July 5, 1856, nearly six months after the contract should have been completed, Mr. J. T. Ludlam, *City Surveyor*, returns the following amounts of work done:

3,000 yards rock excavated, at 90 cents per cubic yard	$2,400
2,000 yards earth excavated, at 37 cents per cubic yard	5,400
Making a total of work done amounting to	$7,800

On this certificate the Comptroller—to whom it probably never occurred to sue the contractors, and recover damages for non-fulfillment of contract within the specified time—paid to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank the sum of $5,460, being the amount of the face of the Surveyor's returns, less thirty per cent. retained by law as guarantee for the fulfillment of the balance of the work.

The next step of the operators in this matter, or at least the next step in the history of the transaction, was the issuing of an injunction *to prevent* the assignee from regulating the street on the original grade; and on the 15th of September, 1855—nine months after the original contract should have been completed—a resolution was lobbied through the Common Council establishing a *new grade* for this street; and of course this just suited the books of the gentlemen engaged in the operation!

But to make assurance doubly sure, and to complicate the matter still further, another injunction was sued out *against working the street on the amended grade*, for the reason that this amendment had not been asked for by two-thirds of the property holders on the line of improvement; and, though this injunction was subsequently set aside by the Supreme Court, the decision was appealed from, and the injunction has remained in force down to the present day. Of course under this injunction no further work has been done.

The final stage of this matter is contained in the brief announcement that Messrs. Harbin & Clark have obtained a judgment against the City for Forty-eight thousand and twenty-five dollars, in compensation of injuries done to them by the City in their peculiar operation; and the Comptroller asks that their bill be included in a total appropriation of $913,104 12 for the payment of such and similar judgments to the one hundred and sixty-six lucky diggers in this newly-opened cañon of the City Government gold placer!

Harbin offered to do the whole work for $21,190 00, and should have been held to his bid, under the forfeiture of his securities. O'Meara agreed to do the whole work for $27,200, and to have it finished within nine months, under which contract work was done to the amount of $7,800, and on this $5,460 was paid by the Comptroller, leaving a balance of $2,340 on work actually done, to be settled up on the completion of the contract.

Now, in the name of common sense and common honesty, how could such a matter as this have ever been brought into litigation except on an action by the City for recovery of damages against the defaulting assignees? Is there not fraud and collusion stamped on every step of the whole history? And yet we find a judgment against the City for $48,025 alleged to be the "profits" which would have been realized by the assignees on a contract which amounted on its face to $27,200, and on which $5,460 had been already paid by the Comptroller!

How was this suit defended, and who is responsible for this flagrant violation of all decency and honesty? How many just such judgments have been obtained in the same way? And how long are the City's interests to be thus made the prey of any one who sees fit to sue the Corporation for money?

Too Much Pennsylvania.—We are sorry to have to speak irreverently of any of our sister States, and especially of one which has so high an opinion of herself as Pennsylvania. But we are obliged to say to that sister that she is a decided bore. At every turn in the tortuous windings of national legislation lurks Pennsylvania, ready to rush, at a moment's notice, in the face of anybody bold enough to enter those meandering complications. Pennsylvania, indeed, seems to have a great iron spoon of native manufacture, stirring up the pottage of every other State in the Union. Is a modification of the exploded protective theory of taxation called for?—Pennsylvania interests have to be considered. Is there a Pacific Railroad to be built?—Pennsylvania iron must be employed exclusively. Is there a mint wanted in the city to which the gold comes?—the gold must go to Pennsylvania to be coined into money; for the only probable reason that gold would never otherwise go to Pennsylvania. Accordingly we have Mr. Fitch bringing in a bill to the effect that American—that is, Pennsylvania—iron must in future be used in all public works.

All this, we submit, is carrying the great Pennsylvania joke a little too far. We are as willing as anybody can be to avoid all recollection of the disagreeable fact that we owe Mr. Buchanan to Pennsylvania,—a debt which, as far as New-York is concerned, we cannot hope, with our admirable school system, ever to be able to repay. We cherish no ill-will to Pennsylvania on this score; but, under the circumstances, and until Mr. Buchanan's term of office has expired, we really think it would be only decent for Pennsylvania to be a little subdued. What with the Pennsylvania Iron in Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Lead at Washington, there is already rather more of that State abroad than is either desirable or palatable.

May a Negro go to College?—This question was decided in the negative, a few days ago, at Schenectady. A young man of sombre complexion presented himself for admission as a student of Union College. His color was in fact so shadowy that it was thought he must be a mulatto, or at the very least a quadroon. This being taken for granted, the practical inquiry arose as to his admission. The authorities of the Institution did not choose to decide it, though it would seem to be their province so to do. Considering, probably, that the students—who must become in some sense the associates of the dark individual—were deeply interested, the faculty referred the matter to the taste and judgment of the young gentlemen. A vote being taken, the result was the colored man's exclusion.

This was at the North, in the Free State of New-York. The community where it occurred no doubt held stock in the under-ground railroad. They would lead their sympathy, if not more active aid, in thwarting the odious Fugitive Slave law. But they would not suffer a man of negro blood to study in Union College. We refer to the case as a curious illustration of the relations between the whites and the blacks in the Free States. The course pursued towards the man in question, whose desire it was to fit himself for usefulness by means of a public institution of learning, shows how much easier it is to utter sentiment in behalf of black "men and brothers" than to extend practical sympathy. We neither judge nor censure the people of Union College. They but participate in a pervading sentiment or prejudice. Many others have their full share of that feeling whose professions might lead to contrary conclusions. It is proper to say that the applicant referred to was eventually admitted, the vote of exclusion being reconsidered and rescinded upon proof that he was a half-breed Indian, without a particle of African blood in his veins.

How to Save Life in Case of Fire.—The melancholy loss of life at the recent fire in Brooklyn suggests several simple contrivances by which the unfortunate persons who perished might easily have been saved. Some of these are specified by a correspondent in another part of this morning's Times. They are inexpensive, and would, in most cases, prove effectual. We trust the firemen will heed such like suggestions now that the memory of the Elm-place disaster is fresh. Looking back, it is not difficult to see how the persons destroyed on that occasion might have been rescued; and those whose business it is to protect life and property must regard their failure with feelings more bitter than mere regret. They can hardly fail to accuse themselves of fatal negligence in not preparing for an emergency likely at any time to occur. The past, however, is beyond the reach of remedy; the future must be the care of the members of the department, if they would escape the censure of the public and the accusing voice of their own private reflections.

We repeat: the contrivances proposed by our correspondent appear sensible and practical. Others may be able to add valuable suggestions. This is the time to provide against the recurrence of such a calamity. It is anything but creditable that three or four people should be suffocated in the third story of a corner house in the most public street in Brooklyn, because the firemen had no means to get them safely to the ground. If no precautions are now taken for guarding against such needless loss of life in future, those hapless victims will have perished in vain.

A Step in the Right Direction.—Governor Morgan has taken a step in the right direction in regard to pardons. He has issued a circular to all the Prisons and Penitentiaries of the State, designed to put a stop to their signing, or making in person, applications for the pardon of convicts under their charge. He informs them that all such petitions from them will be returned, and that any interference of this kind, on their part, will be prejudicial to those whom they are designed to serve.

This will check a gross abuse, and do something towards breaking up the system of brokerage in procuring pardons, which has been very extensively developed within the last few years. If the Governor could now devise some method for holding *all* petitioners for the pardon of convicts to their proper responsibility in the matter, instead of shuffling it off upon his shoulders, he would render the public an essential service, as well as relieve himself from great embarrassment.

Amusements.

Little Ella.—The testimonial benefit to confer this remarkable child in obtaining an education will take place to-night at the Academy of Music. Little Ella will read several pieces, and will be assisted by Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. Goldbeck, Miss Rainone and Mr. Bergen.

Niblo's Saloon.—A charity concert will take place, we are desired to say, at Niblo's Saloon, on Friday evening, Feb. 18, in aid of the funds of the House of Mercy, in Thirty-sixth-street, North River. Several distinguished artists are announced for the evening.

Matinée.—Messrs. Mason & Thomas give their third classical matinée on Tuesday, at Dodworth's Saloon. The programme opened with a sonata by Schubert, for piano and violin. After rolling through this comparative darkness the artist emerged into the genial sunlight of Haydn. The quartette (No. 43) was finely played. There were no forced efforts for the phase by Rousseau, played delightfully by Mr. Wm. Mason. Why artists play fiddle in a concert-room we have yet to discover. They are dreary to a degree, and mean no more than the multiplication table, or a page out of a grammar. After the *finale* came a galop, a little more impossible than the *finale*.

The gem of the programme was Mendelssohn's posthumous Quintette opus 87—the second work of the sort written by the gifted composer. The first and second movements are finer than anything we can recall, especially the second. They give us a slight indication of what Mendelssohn might have accomplished had he lived to prosecute the vein of solid invention noticeable in all his later productions. The andante of this quintette deserves to rank with the grandest productions of any school. The two last movements are not of equal merit, although good and characteristic. A work of so much interest should be repeated, and why not in the evening Messrs. Mason and Thomas?

Little Ella Benefit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I understand from reliable sources that the original and responsible authority for the very unjust and unmanly assault upon little Ella Bergen and her mother, in the *Tribune* of Tuesday last, is one "Professor Brown," who claims to have been her tutor and who did undoubtedly give her some lessons in reading.

As I learn that he intends to back up the *Tribune's* statements, of which he was the author, by a Card under his own signature, it may not be improper for me to remind the public that this man Brown proposed that little Ella should travel with him, the Company to receive $100 per week, of which $75 were to go into the pocket of Mr. Brown, and the remainder to go to little Ella and her mother, they paying their own expenses; and that when this was declined he commenced his attacks upon Ella through the Press and other agencies, to which he had access.

Little Ella's mother has given her all the valuable instruction she has received in reading; and I am quite willing, as are all her friends, that the public should judge for themselves as to the degree of proficiency she has attained, and as to the justice of the unmanly assaults that have been made upon her.

Yours, &c., A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

From Northern Mexico.

INTERESTING FROM TAMPICO—SOVEREIGNTY OF THE LIBERALS UPON SAN LUIS—STATE OF MIRAMON OPINION.

The Tampico correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writes on the 19th of January:

"We have many rumors afloat here from the Interior and Vera Cruz. It seems that Degollado has received a severe flogging from Miramon, and that the latter is massing rapidly on the former, to protect that place from an attack by the Federal forces under Degollado. Miramon made prisoners of 1,200 men under Degollado. This news is doubtless reliable, but the remark from Vera Cruz require confirmation.

The troops of this garrison are in a disaffected state, in consequence of the withholding of their pay by the chief, who takes the lion's share to himself and officers.

Business continues exceedingly dull, but should Miramon obtain another victory over Degollado, it is his intention to march hither and garrison this port with a reactionary force, which will be the means of opening the communication to the Interior markets and give us the advantage of getting rid of our old stock.

The brig *Menantico*, Woolverton, master, will sail hence for your port in six or seven days, when, it is probable, we shall have some interesting political news to communicate."

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 26th ult. has the following:

"News has been received at Matamoros to the effect that Governor Garza was preparing to march at the head of the troops of his State, Tamaulipas; in the meantime the Executive chair is to be filled by Mr. Andreas Trevino, who has been invited to proceed forthwith to Tampico for that purpose. Mr. Trevino is the present Chief Justice for the portion of his State, which office he has filled with both credit and ability for the last six months. His promotion will vacate this important office, in which the people of this bank of the river, as well as the other, feel an interest, as the power of this officer for good or evil is second only to that of the Governor himself. It is important, then, to the peace and prosperity of the frontier, that this office be intrusted to able and discreet hands. Next to Mr. Trevino we know of no person better calculated to hold this office than Gen. Canales, and we hope that that gentleman may be induced to leave the quiet of his tranquil home, and take charge of its important duties, at least during the absence of its present able incumbent."

From the Austin *Intelligencer* of the 24th ult. we extract the following:

"We have just had an interesting conversation with a gentleman who has been spending some time in Monterey and other parts of Mexico. He entertains warmer recollections of the general hospitality of the inhabitants than we had been accustomed to, suppose they deserve. Our friend was often entertained with his family for days without charge. He tells us that many of the wealthy inhabitants are really anxious to remove to Texas because of the heavy taxes; and many have come over to Texas to avoid forced calls in the military service.

Those who have served have not been paid, and the families of many have consequently suffered severely.

Upon the 'negro extradition' reform given in our unfavorable accounts. The fugitive slaves are protected with great jealousy and kidnapping is said is punished with death. The negroes are allowed to be witnesses; so that those who attempt to decoy the fugitives away are in constant danger. At the same time the hombres are very glad to avail themselves of the services of darkies, and they lose no opportunity of inveigling them into peonage, which of course becomes a fixed Slavery, unless the poor devils escape to this side of the Rio Grande—where they are better supported and fed.

Our friend informs us that the Mexicans look forward with great anxiety to the 'Protectorate' stated by Gen. Harney, and which is expected from day to day. They understand it to something of the kind which governs Cuba."

The Rock Island Controversy.—A brief controversy has grown out of the Rock Island Preemption case in Virginia. The following for the presumption Writes to the Petersburg Press:

"A few days since, there were some remarks published in your paper of a letter I received, charging certain Senators and others with connecting, through the influence of their political connections with the Administration, to defraud the United States of land on Rock Island worth two millions, by preemption claims, mentioning my name as counsel for the preemptioners, and imputing it to me as a fault that I should be so engaged, because I had been Solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims. The fact is that I was removed from office for having favored the election of Fremont; that my duties, when in office, had no connection with the Land Department; that I had no connection with the Land Department; that my clients, who are the actual settlers—who have improved and now occupy the land—have no other counsel, and have no political influence whatever at their service, and that their claims are adverse to those of Lindsay and others, who are said to have employed such influence. Persons, to assert their pretensions, ought to vindicate them from the imputations of seeking, through political influences, to defraud the Government, and me for attempting, in my professional character, to maintain their legal rights.

Your obedient servant,

M. BLAIR,
Counsel for the Rock Island Preemptioners.

☞ Col. T. B. Thorpe has purchased an interest in the *Spirit of the Times*, and will be connected hereafter with its literary and editorial department. He is a spirited and graphic writer, and will give increased value and interest to that excellent paper.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TELEGRAPH WIRES UNDERGROUND.—The Common Council on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met at 5 P. M. yesterday and resumed the consideration of the resolutions providing for the removal of the Telegraph poles from the streets. A communication from the officers of the Metropolitan Telegraph Company asking for the grant of the exclusive privilege of erecting telegraph poles for transmitting messages throughout the City for twenty-one years was read. A communication from S. T. Armstrong, offering to have telegraph wires underground, and guarantee that they will operate perfectly well for ten years was read. Another communication was read, from the same gentleman, containing the answers of Mr. CHARLES T. BRUSH, Chief Electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to questions propounded to him with regard to the successful operation of the underground telegraph in Great Britain. 670 miles of underground wire in one unbroken line in Great Britain have been in successful operation for seven years. Mr. TAL. P. SHAFFNER submitted in writing the points of his former statement before the Committee, and repeated the opinion that underground wires would not operate successfully. Mr. SHAFFNER, on behalf of the Telegraph Companies, said they were willing to convey their wires underground if it was found that they would operate successfully, but desired to enter a protest against granting the exclusive right to lay the wires underground to any Company or set of men. Mr. WOOD, of the Union and American Telegraph Company, had just been compelled to remove to wires from the Harlem and Yorkville Tunnel because it was found that they would not operate in the tunnel. Mr. SHAFFNER explained that this was caused by the leakage of the currents and the dampness of the tunnel. He appealed to Mr. WOOD, Mr. PURDY, and others connected with Telegraph Companies present, who substantiated his statements. Mr. HOE said that if an ordinance was passed requiring the Telegraph Companies to remove their poles and convey their wires underground they would be subjected to a great outlay. If they were driven out of the City entirely, would the community stand that? Alderman BOERUM thought the communication would not. Mr. SHAFFNER thought the experiment should first be made by and at the expense of the City. Mr. JOHN P. HUSBAND presented a plan for conveying telegraphic wires underground which, he said, had been adopted by the French Government, and was in successful operation in Paris and other cities in France, the peculiarity of which is that the wires are surrounded with asphaltum and asbestos matter. Mr. THOMAS C. AVERY, who said he had been a great many years engaged in constructing telegraph lines, agreed with Mr. SHAFFNER in his objection to the project of laying the wires underground. Alderman BOERUM asked why the Telegraph Companies did not petition the Common Council for permission to lay wires underground for a short distance to test the question at issue. Colonel ROE thought the Magnetic Telegraph Company would be willing to lay a mile of wire for the purpose of testing the question and setting it at rest. Mr. R. W. LOWRIE, of the American Telegraph Company, said the reason that that Company had not availed itself of the permission given it two years since to lay wires under ground was that it had found that subterraneous wires would not operate well. Alderman BOOLE said it was the last meeting at which the Committee would consider the subject.

THE THOMAS-STREET STABBING CASE.—ALEXANDER DAVIS, previously reported as having been stabbed at a house of ill-fame in Thomas-street, on Friday night last, died of his injuries at the City Hospital on Tuesday night. Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body, when several witnesses were examined, from whose testimony we gather the following account of the affray: The deceased on the night in question was in the drinking-room of the house, in company with THOS. TYSON, JAS. HEARNEY, the mistress of the house, EILEN DUGAN, CATHARINE COLBY and a girl named ELIZA. A difficulty occurred between CATHARINE COLBY and TYSON in the early part of the evening, about some clothes that the girl had in her possession belonging to him, which she finally gave up, and TYSON went away. He soon after returned, and, as CATHARINE was drinking at the bar, he seized her by the hair of the head and pulled her to the door-sill. DAVIS interfered in behalf of the girl, and seized TYSON by the collar. TYSON then left the girl and turned upon DAVIS, and after a short scuffle TYSON drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist in the back, inflicting a severe wound. The surgeon of the Hospital testified that deceased, from the time he entered the Hospital, was doing well under his treatment, until Monday night, when he was attacked with *delirium tremens*, which, being superinduced by the wounds he received, was the cause of his death. CATHARINE COLBY identified the knife as the one she saw in the hands of TYSON in the early part of the evening, and with which he threatened her life. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death in consequence of wounds inflicted with a knife at the hands of THOS. TYSON. TYSON, who has been locked up in the Tombs awaiting the result of DAVIS' injuries, was examined, and stated that he was 23 years of age, a native of Ireland, at present a resident of Watertown in this State, and that he stabbed DAVIS in self-defence. The deceased has been a resident of the Fifth Ward for six years past, was a mason by trade, and bore the character of a peaceable man, but was addicted to hard drinking. He was never arrested for crime or disorderly conduct. He was 36 years of age, born in Ireland, and lived at the house where the affray occurred, with a mistress who goes by the name of DEZIA, who has a child two years of age. DEZIA and her child are now on Blackwell's Island, having been sent up as vagrants since this affair occurred.

FRAUDS IN COAL.—The special Committee of the Board of Councilmen appointed to inquire whether there might not be measures adopted to prevent the frauds continually perpetrated in the sale of coal, met yesterday afternoon in the City Library. ALFRED BARNES said that he knew of coal dealers in the City who kept carts which ostensibly carried a ton, but which they knew could not hold that amount. In his own business he had found "MARSH'S Self-weighing carts" exceedingly useful and convenient. Fraud is almost impossible if they are used. He read a report presented to the Philadelphia Common Council, which highly recommended them. Mr. B. said that in his judgment the frauds in this City in the sale of coals amounted to at least $100,000 per annum. Mr. MARSH, the inventor of the cart, exhibited a model, and the Committee inspected three or four of the carts, loaded and empty, which had been placed in front of the City Hall. They seemed to be favorably impressed with their mode of operation. They are constructed on the same principle as the ordinary platform scale, and the balance is so well adjusted that the weight of a shovel is easily perceptible.

REPAVING BROADWAY WITH BELGIAN PAVEMENT.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposals for repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement. Mr. THOMAS CUMMINGS, Jr., stated that his proposal—the terms of which, as well as those of the other plans hitherto submitted, we have already published—was made in good faith. The proposal of Messrs. ELIHU BLAKE and ARCHER WOODRUFF was read. Mr. BLAKE said he thought it would probably take the greater part of two Summers to repave Broadway. Mr. JOHN A. SCOWCROFT, who said he had had considerable experience in laying pavements, expressed the opinion that no one could take the contract for repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement at $1 25 per square yard, and perform the contract properly. He thought Belgian pavement could not be laid down properly for less than $2 87 to $3. The Committee, after some conversation with regard to repaving Broadway, adjourned.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was voted by universal consent one of the most uncomfortable days of the season. The snow which had fallen on Sunday night was converted into slush which obstructed the crossings, or filled the streets with standing pools of water. A southeast wind prevailed throughout the day as cold and penetrating as if it came direct from Labrador, and brought with it a regular Newfoundland fog. All the Sound steamers were delayed in arriving from the eastward, and no vessels went to sea or arrived during the day. The fine drizzle which prevailed during the forenoon turned into a pouring rain after 9 o'clock P. M., making the night more disagreeable than the day had been. All attempts at sleighing were abandoned, and every one wished to see the last of the snow, alleging that it was a great nuisance after all.

SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at No. 608 Washington-street, upon the body of Mrs. CHARLES WOOD, an Irish-woman 36 years of age, who died from the effects of poison administered by herself on Tuesday evening. It appears from the testimony of the husband of deceased that she was jealous of him in consequence of stories told about him by an acquaintance named BRIDGET FRAZER. Mr. WOOD states that on his going home Tuesday evening, his boy ran to him and said "BRIDGET has been here," whereupon the deceased attempted to chastise the child. The father interfered to prevent, when the deceased immediately went to a closet and took a bottle from the shelf, poured its contents into a cup and drank. A doctor was called in to her relief, but she died in about an hour, refusing to the last to answer any questions explanatory of the act. A servant girl employed in the house testified that deceased was a quiet woman, that she never knew of any quarrels between her and her husband, and that she knew nothing of the causes of the act. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from poison administered by herself.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee held a meeting last evening at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway. There was a full attendance. The evening was spent, until a late hour, in an attempt to settle the question of contested seats from the Sixth, Eighth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. The Committee of Seven reported in favor of admitting the regular delegation from the Eighteenth Ward, and sending back the other delegates to the respective Wards for a new election, under the supervision of the Committee. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted in the case of the Sixth Ward. The respective delegates from the Eighth Ward were then permitted to address the Committee, after which the delegation headed by BLAKELEY was admitted, by a vote of 19 to 17.

THE GRAND-STREET AND PECK-SLIP FERRY LEASES SOLD AT AUCTION.—Messrs. J. V. MARSHALL & Co., of Williamsburg, yesterday purchased the leases of the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferries for the term of ten years from May 1, next. The sale commenced at 1 P. M. in the Governor's Room, City Hall, and Mr. JAMES M. MILLER was the auctioneer. The Comptroller was present and stood beside the auctioneer on a table. After having stated the terms of the sale Mr. MILLER called for bids for the Peck-slip Ferry lease. Mr. WM. LAWSON started it with a bid of $5,000, which was increased gradually to $21,000, the bid of the successful ones. The agent of Gen. LAW, and the agent of JOSEPH O'DONNOHUE & Co., were the only competitors with MESSRS. MARSHALL & Co., Mr. LAW himself was present. The first bid for the Grand-street Ferry lease was $6,000, and the last was $15,000.

ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—JAS. KENNAN, foreman of the Central Park laborers, while walking on the track of the Fourth-avenue Railroad, near Sixtieth-street, on Tuesday evening, was overtaken by a train of cars, when he was struck by the cow-catcher, and thrown down an embankment a distance of 20 feet. The cars were stopped, and the injured man was put aboard and brought to the Twenty-seventh-street Depôt, when Police-Surgeon RABBETT was called in to attend him. Though badly bruised, it was not thought that he had suffered any fracture of the bones. He was conveyed to his residence, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, the resignation of WM. DAVIS of the Tenth Precinct, and ROSSER SCRANTOMM, formerly a detective, were presented and accepted. Sergeant WILLIAMS, who formerly had supervision of the men detailed at the Police Courts, was transferred to the Fourth Precinct. Sergeant JONES, of the Broadway squad, was detailed to take the place of WILLIAMS, and Sergeant SHARAN, of the Fourth Precinct, was transferred to the Broadway squad. The Board adjourned to the 16th inst.

LECTURES BEFORE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The principals of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Mercantile College have made an arrangement by which they meet the classes and members of the Mercantile Library Association every Monday evening, for the purpose of explaining the method of teaching accounts as practiced in their institution. Monday evening, Mr. PACKARD, Resident Principal, delivered the first lecture of this course. He showed the necessity of a correct knowledge of the Ledger. His method of analyzing accounts was novel and interesting.

THE HIGHWOOD GUARDS.—The Highwood Guards, of Hoboken, intend visiting this City on the 22d inst., to join in the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. It is understood that they will be received by one of our New-York corps at the Christopher-street Ferry. At the last meeting of the Guards, EDMUND J. TRYON was elected Second Lieutenant; JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Second Corporal; and JOHN D. COX, Fourth Corporal, to fill said vacancies. The Highwoods will parade about forty men, in their full Winter uniform.

DEATH BY FALLING FROM A WINDOW.—Coroner DANIELS yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a child, six years of age, whose parents reside at No. 103 Second-street, who was killed by falling from a fourth story window on the morning of the 8th inst. The child was left kneeling in a chair in front of the window while its mother was engaged in sweeping the room, and lost its balance and fell to the pavement. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

HISTORY OF ENGRAVING.—This evening the Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute discuss the history of Engraving, in the large upper hall of the Cooper Institute. This meeting, as well as those which are to follow, will be conversational, as it is believed that this method of imparting instruction will be more entertaining than lectures.

Mr. and Mrs. GEO. VANDENHOFF read from the "The Lady of Lyons," at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, this evening, Mrs. VANDENHOFF taking the part of *Pauline*, in which character she acquired so much reputation on the stage previous to her marriage, as Miss MAKEAH. Both Mr. and Mrs. V. are highly accomplished elocutionists.

GARROTING A CHORISTER.—NELSON B. BENNETT, Chorister of the Allen-street Methodist Church, was knocked down about 7½ o'clock last evening, in front of the Church, and robbed of $48 in money, and a gold watch and chain.

NEWSPAPER REMOVAL.—The *Scientific American* has removed from the Sun Building, in Fulton-street, into new offices, No. 37 Park-row, adjoining the Times Building.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.—Mr. DE CORDOVA'S humorous review of this famous story book, will be submitted this evening at Clinton Hall.

NEW-YORK DRAMATIC UNION.—The following officers of this Society were elected on Tuesday evening: President, T. FAULKNER; Vice-President, H. MILTON; Secretary, J. SHERMAN; Treasurer, R. SANDS; S. M., H. CLARK.

THE ELIZABETH-STREET TRAGEDY.—Mrs. JULIA BOSLY, the victim of the murderous attack in Elizabeth-street, was somewhat better yesterday, and hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery.

Police Reports.

RAMPANT ROWDYISM—THE POLICE SET AT DEFIANCE—ONE RUFFIAN SHOT—JUDICIAL CLEMENCY.—The principal thoroughfare of the City was yesterday made the scene of another of those exhibitions of rowdyism that have become so common as scarcely to attract the attention of our citizens, but which are nevertheless, noticed by the rest of the world, and stigmatized as the characteristic feature of this metropolis. About 4 o'clock in the morning, as Officer Kenny, of the Fourteenth Ward, was patrolling his beat in Broadway, he heard the reports of several pistol-shots proceeding from the steps in front of the drinking saloon and gambling-house of Butt Allen, No. 474. On approaching the premises he found several men, prominent among whom was John Allen, brother of "Butt," standing on the steps firing pistols at random, apparently for amusement. He requested them to cease firing or he would be obliged to lock them up. After some parleying they agreed to comply with the officer's request; but just at this juncture Officer Montgomery, of the Eighth Ward, who had been attracted by the noise, came up, when he was recognized by John Allen, who commenced showering upon him a volley of vile epithets, in which he was joined by several of his companions. Allen was at length arrested by the officers, and as soon as this was done one of the party ran into the saloon and gave the alarm. Immediately some eighteen or twenty men, headed by "Butt Allen," rushed out of the saloon and attempted a rescue of the prisoner. Officer Parson had now arrived on the ground, but owing to the superior number of the ruffians they soon overpowered the policeman, got possession of the prisoner, and were about taking him into the saloon, when he cried out "Give me a pistol." A pistol was handed him by one of the party, when he immediately fired two shots at the officers, fortunately without effect. Another shot was fired by some one of the gang, but the officers were not able to tell which. Meantime a fourth policeman had arrived, and he and another officer returned the shots, one of which took effect in the thigh of John Allen. The ruffians then took their wounded comrade into the saloon. The officers attempted to follow, but the door was shut in their faces, and looking through the glass window in its top, they saw inside five or six men with pistols pointed towards the entrance. Deeming it imprudent to enter the place under these circumstances, the officers withdrew and reported facts at headquarters. About 7 o'clock, a squad of Police was sent to the place and succeeded in arresting the keeper of the house, "Butt" Allen. His brother John had been removed to his residence. "Butt" was taken before Justice BOSWORTH, at the Essex Market Police Court, where the above facts were narrated by the officers. The Justice, after hearing the case, allowed the prisoner to go in search of bail at his own convenience and on his own recognizance. One of the officers spoke of getting a warrant for the arrest of John Allen, when the Justice remarked that he thought that individual was sufficiently punished in the wounds he had received.

William *alias* "Butt" Allen was arrested not long ago for keeping a disorderly house, and put under bonds for good behavior. He formerly kept a place in Howard-street, which bore a similar character to the one he now keeps, and which was the scene of the murder of "Paudeen" by Dan Cunningham.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Margaret Sullivan and Bridget Hunt, residing at No. 245 Madison-street, were yesterday arrested by Officers Lyon and Hoff, charged with receiving stolen property, in the shape of sheets of copper and nails, the proceeds of a burglary committed several nights since upon the premises of Messrs. Roosevelt & Griffiths, No. 236 South-street. The property was found concealed between the sheets of Margaret's bed, at No. 245 Madison-street. The prisoners were committed for examination.

THREATENED TO SHOOT A SEA CAPTAIN.—Wm. Kelly and John Robinson took the liberty to board the ship *Andover* yesterday, without permission, and on being ordered off by Captain Berry, drew knives and threatened to shoot him. Information was given to the Harbor Police, and the intruders were arrested and locked up.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Three men named James McNally, Wm. Smith, and Charles Lockwood, were arrested yesterday charged with attempting to force an entrance into the premises of George W. Edwards, corner of Houston and Chrystie streets. A jimmy and other burglarious implements, together with three safe-keys, were found in their possession. They were locked up for examination by Justice BOSWORTH.

THEFT.—A man, named Eustace, caught a thief, who gave his name as William Allison, in the act of stealing two gold watches from the window of the jewelry establishment of John Nohn, No. 131 Division-street, about 6 o'clock last evening. The thief was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house and locked up.

A new set of Quarantine regulations is proposed for New-Orleans by the Health Officer. They require the quarantining of all vessels from yellow fever ports from May to November, the storage of cargoes, measures to prevent the escape of crews, and penalties for towing up infected vessels.

THE MERMEY ESTATE AGAIN.—This estate was before Judge EMORY yesterday, on an application of the Brooklyn Orphan Society, for a *mandamus* to compel the Brooklyn Benevolent Society to pay over what they claim the will entitles them to—a portion of the estate. Decision reserved.

BURGLARY IN CARROLL-PLACE.—On Tuesday evening the house of Mr. WINCHESTER BERTON, in Carrol-place, was entered by burglars, and two watches and silver ware of the value of $500 taken. No arrests have been made.

The Elm Place Tragedy.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The heart-rending reflection upon the melancholy loss of life at the recent fire in Fulton-avenue, as well as the delay in tendering aid to the unfortunate sufferers by the fire companies' want of ladders or other means adapted to such emergencies, induces me to present a few suggestions, which, if in accordance with your judgment, please insert in your valuable journal.

Let every fire-engine be required always to carry with it a coil of rope of sufficient strength and length, either knotted, or pellets of hemp inserted therein, at given distances, forming projections which would afford a firm grasp when descending by such means from any height, especially by inexperienced hands. Also, let a box or draw be attached to each fire-engine, in which shall always be kept a given number of coils or reels of strong fish-line, with a leaden ball of from four to eight ounces attached to one end, (similar to a carpenter's plumb-line,) which could instantaneously be thrown into a window, or *over* or upon the roof of any house, by which the knotted rope could be drawn wherever required. These fish-lines and balls should also be carried in the pockets of the firemen, especially when entering burning buildings, which could be dropped from, or thrown to, any position, and ropes drawn to the aid of the needy. By these simple precautions many valuable lives might be saved, especially among that meritorious class of citizens, the firemen themselves.

For further safety, by a simple arrangement, a *wire* rope or *chain*, with hooks, &c., to fasten on window-sills, bedposts, &c., might be instantaneously adjusted to the knotted rope.

Most respectfully yours, E. F. W.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 161 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY!
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.
Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arms—as changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.
Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, and the man to invent the gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."
Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's depôt, No. 827 Broadway, New-York.
Sole Agent for United States.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.
Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

Lillie's Chilled Iron FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Horrors of Hair-Dyeing.—The terrible effects of poisonous hair-dyes having been thoroughly exposed, the public are referred to the official statement of Dr. CHILTON, at No. 6 Astor House, showing that CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye is pure, excellent and poisonless.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, F. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Citrebugh's Wigs and Toupees are known over the world as the most perfect fitting, durable, light and natural articles ever made. His improvements require only to be seen to be appreciated. Factory No. 182 Fulton-st., corner Broadway.

Balls and Parties, Snow and Rain.—Ladies White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiters, Boots and Slippers, for balls and parties. India-rubber Boots and Shoes of all kinds, for snow and rain. MILLER & CO.,
No. 347 Canal-st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order and warranted to fit; also elegant styles Men's Furnishing Goods, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.; one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Hill, Intimitable Hair Cutter.—Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, Black or Brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 503 Broadway, Albany; No. 256 State-st., Lansingburg; and all Druggists. Arctic Ointment cures Chaps, Burns, Boils, Bunions, Piles, &c.

P. Y. S.
BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 439 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 122 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, Times' Building, New-York.

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and effectious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all Consumptive symptoms, it is far superior, if not the only remedy yet discovered for the early stages of disease. When an agent is thus at hand which will subvert all complaints of the Chest, Lungs and Throat.
Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 2 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, Nos. 183 and 185 Broadway, New-York, and by COLEMAN & ROGERS, 172 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; in Philadelphia, by T. DYOTT & SONS.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Manufacturers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 450 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. C. WILDER & CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BROWN—ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at the house of John S. Roberts, (the bride's father,) RICHARD F. BROWN with ANNA C. ROBERTS, all of the city of Brooklyn.

VIELE—VAN SICKLEN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, by the Rev. Thos. Sawyer, D. D., ISAAC J. VIELE, of New-York, to Miss EMMA J. VAN SICKLEN, daughter of Cornelius Van Sickle, Esq., of Green Point, L. I.

MCFARLANE—LOVETT.—At English Neighborhood, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at the residence of the bride's father; by the Rev. Jas. McFarlane, JAMES MCFARLANE to AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of John Lovett, Esq.

DIED.

WHITING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness, JOHN W. WHITING, aged 71 years.
His friends, and those of his son, Henry W. Whiting, and son-in-law, John W. Harden, also the members of the New-York Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 46 Barrington-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HERRING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, after a short illness, WILLIAM RICHMOND, son of William and Mary R. Herring, aged 11 months and 4 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 43 Bedford-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 12½ o'clock P. M., suddenly, after a short illness, SAMUEL BARKER TIMPSON, son of the late John Timpson, aged 22 years and 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family and his brothers-in-law, G. W. B. Tompkins and W. M. Ashfield, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 67 West 31st-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

FISHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, Mrs. ANN ELIZA FISHER, aged 61 years.
The funeral exercises will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 6 Charles-st. The remains will be taken to Montgomery, Orange Co., for interment, on Friday.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, SAMUEL B. TIMPSON, a member of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment.
The officers and members of Company F, are requested to attend his funeral, in citizen's dress, from his late residence, No. 67 West 31st-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

MONROE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, Mrs. MARGARET M. MONROE, aged 56 years.
Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 66 West 10th-st., (formerly Amos-st.)

DE PEYSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, JOHN WILLIAM, youngest son of the late Wm. A. De Peyster.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

PAYNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, DANIEL M. PAYNE, in the 67th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Cincinnati Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 12 West 43d-st., on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock M.

CARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, PHEBE, widow of the late Jacob Carle, in the 80th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, John Carle, Jr., and son-in-law, Richard Everitt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 163 East 126th-st., on fifth day afternoon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be conveyed to Westbury for interment, on sixth day morning, by the Long Island Railroad 10 o'clock train.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, MARIA LOUISA, wife of James C. Wright, aged 27 years, 3 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 135 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SWAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, MARGARET REID, widow of George Swan, aged 74 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, suddenly, WILLIAM MULFORD, only child of Mary E. and the late G. Henry Howell, aged 10 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, George W. Lee, No. 127 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TROUDSDALE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 7, ROBERT TROUDSDALE, jeweler, aged 43 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Graham-av., between Ainslie and Devoe sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

MESEROLE.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Feb. 7, PETER AUGUSTUS, youngest son of the late Capt. John and Hannah Meserole, aged 22 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel F. A. Shonnard, No. 78 South 2d-st., on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GOBLE.—In Newark, N. J., after a short illness, JAMES G. GOBLE, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 615 Broad-st.

DE FOREST.—On board of steamer *Everglade*, at Fernandina, Fla., on Thursday, Jan. 27, JOHN DE FOREST, of this City, son of the late Capt. John De Forest, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, aged 42 years.
His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

YOULIN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, of consumption, MARIA ANN BROWER, wife of Dr. J. J. Youlin, in the 23d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 130 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

HARRISON.—At Smithville Flats, Chenango Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, ANDREW J. HARRISON, son of the late Col. James Harrison.
Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

CHEAP MUSIC! CHEAP MUSIC!!
OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
No. 11
NOW READY.
Price 10 cents.
Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.
Wholesale by ROSS & TOUSEY.

EXTRA GEORGE'S BANK CODFISH.
EXTRA FINE DAIRIES CHEESE.
EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.
EXTRA DUTCHESS COUNTY MESS PORK.
For sale by
GEORGE C. PARKER & BROTHER,
No. 269 Washington-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND—NO. 11, NOW ready, price 10 cents, contains "La Romantique Varsovians," by Wallerstein; "The Last Rose of Summer," national song; "The Beating of my own Heart," song by G. A. Macfarren; and "La Favorita Polka," by E. J. Willson. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—THIS HEALTHY PREPARation, containing no mineral, is magical on the very weakest female, with any kind of pains, liver or womb complaints.

CLARK'S SYRUP WILL CURE ANY blood complaints, if lungs and bones are sound. It is sure.

THE LIVING AGE
Having largely increased in circulation the past year, the publishers are enabled to append the new and attractive feature of a series of
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PORTRAITS
Engraved on steel, each of which will be accompanied with a
BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR,
thus furnishing to its readers, not only the cream of the best periodical literature of the world, but also a complete ILLUSTRATED BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.
The number for the present week contains the portrait of De Quincey, which will be followed by those of Hugh Miller, Prof. Wilson, Charles Lamb, Oberlin, Humboldt, &c.
TERMS—Single numbers, 13 cents. Subscriptions $8 per annum, prepaid to any address. Subscriptions for a less period if desired. Special terms to clergymen, teachers and clubs. DELISSER & PROCTER, Publishers,
No. 308 Broadway.

PURE PORT WINE.
OSBORNE'S pure juice Port Wine for sale in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon, by
C. E. MENDUM, No. 13 Wall-st.

THE CLASSES FORMED AT MLLE. SAUVAGEOT'S lecture, last evening, will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, at Room No. 21 Cooper Institute, at 3 P. M. and also at 7½. All persons are particularly invited to attend this first lesson of the course, which is free.

$10,000—A PARTNER WITH FROM five to ten thousand dollars is required in an old-established tailoring concern on Broadway, doing a profitable business. Address Box No. 2,563 Post-Office.

WASTE.—CLEAN COP WASTE, IN ANY QUANtity, suitable for steam engines and locomotives.
ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.,
Second block above Erie Railroad Dépôt.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE NEW-York Sanitary Association will be held at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 7½ P. M.

THE INDEPENDENT!
Among the Contents of this week's number, published this morning, are the following:
An article by
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Subject—"INFIDEL GREETINGS AND CHRISTIAN RETURNS."
"A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON"—By our well-known correspondent, "PUTNAM."
"THE TRACT SOCIETY"—A Letter from the Rev. Dr. William Patton to the Hon. Chief-Justice Williams, of Connecticut.
"THE ONENESS OF ALL MISSIONARY E

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or to take charge of children. Can be well recommended. Inquire at 30 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamber-work and sewing

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

To be sold at auction, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

THREE-FIRST-STORE.—Four valuable lots on the south side of 31st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

Also, one lot on the northerly side of 31st-st., between said avenues, with brick house on the rear.

CARRIE AND VARICK SECURE.—The valuable property No. 69 and 71 Varick-st., also having a front on Canal-st., and known as Nos. 420 and 422½.

HOUSE, &c.—The desirable residence, No. 62 Harrison-st.

Terms very liberal. Maps and particulars at No. 26 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the valuable and desirable lots of land, situate on the southerly side of 21st-st., and commencing 220 feet westerly from 6th-av., being each 25 feet front and rear by 92 feet in depth, except one of said lots, which is 25 feet 5 inches front by 92 feet 10 inches rear, by 98 feet deep.

The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those desiring locations for first-class residences.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 26 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET PROPERTY, NEAR 8TH-AV.—TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot with the two-story basement and stoop brick house thereon, known as No. 20 West 21st-st., situated on the northerly side, between 5th and 6th-avs., one of the best neighborhoods in the City. The lot is 20 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. It is now under lease, and will remain on hand and mortgage for 3 or 5 years, if desired. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 26 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 200 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 109, and other improvements. The whole will be sold as a going concern, and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $6,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—We would call attention to the sale of desirable Property to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—The elegant house and lot No. 102.

BROADWAY AND GREENWICH-STREET.—No. 3, running through.

BROADWAY, THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Two beautiful lots near 6th-av.

For full particulars, maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. M. CHESEBROUGH, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF STOCKS BY ORDER OF ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

[Table of bank stocks: Shoe and Leather Bank ... $100 each; Fifth North River Bank ... 50 each; Mechanics' Banking and Citizens' Bank of L. I. ... 50 each; Bridgeport Bank ... 25 each; Bridgeport Manufacturing Bank ... 25 each; Chatham Bank ... 50 each; Metropolitan Mutual Insurance Co. ... 100 each; Astor Fire Insurance Co. ... 50 each; Equitable Fire Insurance Co. ... 25 each; Excelsior Fire Insurance Co. ... 50 each; Lafayette Fire Insurance Co. ... 50 each; Manhattan Fire Insurance Co. ... 100 each; Consolidated Insurance Co. of Phila. ... 50 each; Great Western Marine Ins. Co. ... 100 each; New-World Fire Insurance Co. ... 50 each; Humboldt Fire Insurance Co. ... 100 each; Goodhue Fire Insurance Co. ... 100 each; Home Fire Insurance Co. ... 25 each; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express ... 100 each; Continental Express Railroad ... 100 each; United States Trust Co. ... 50 each; $2,000 Second Avenue Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. Bonds; $4,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. Bonds; $6,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds; $6,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 6 ₩ cent. Bonds; $20,000 Memphis City (Tenn.) 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.]

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN J. REMER, Auctioneer, Office No. 1209 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Billings, in West 11th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues, describing sets and every article, can be had at my office, or at the door of the above mansion, in part as follows: Fine rosewood and hair-cloth parlor furniture; rich velvet carpets; dining-room furniture, covered in French satin; velvet carpets, tapestry and ingrain; pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, lady's secretary book-cases, rosewood stagers, 7 feet high; centre tables, side-tables, with stationary marble tops; oil-paintings, splendid rosewood bureaus, lined with satin, and large rosewood bedsteads, with heavy carvings of fruit, birds, &c.; Turkish chairs, lounges to match; silver-ware, plate-ware, splendid dinner set, with bedding of all the best rooms.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 200 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 109, and other improvements. The whole will be sold as a going concern, and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $6,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—We would call attention to the sale of desirable Property to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

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BROADWAY, THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Two beautiful lots near 6th-av.

For full particulars, maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

BLYTHE & CO.'S SEMI-MONTHLY SALE OF BOOKS.—IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY SALE, at No. 317 Nassau-st., late Artisans' Bank, on FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, of fine gold hunting chronometers, straight-line detached levers, in nickel and fancy movements; diamond and enameled hunting lovers, plague and silver anchors in great variety; the whole embracing watches from the celebrated manufacturers, Losel, French, Cooper, Bowden, Frodsham and Mouliner; also, gold, set with diamond cluster, half hoop, and single stone rings, diamond and emerald cluster pins, studs and ear-rings, elegant 18-carat fine gold bracelets, fancy lockets in great variety. The above sale will be peremptory, and offers great inducements to the trade in general, who are respectfully solicited to attend.

THOS. VERNON, Auctioneer—Office No. 16 Spruce-st.

AUCTION SALE AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1859, at 10½ A. M., the contents of the four-story residence No. 58 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., an unusual fine assortment of parlor, dining-room and nursery furniture of the finest style, made to order for the owners' use; consisting of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture in suites of various styles; elegant lace brocatel curtains, splendid Brussels and velvet carpets, large pier glass, with a large assortment of silver, China and cut glassware, cutlery, and complete crockery; one company china rosewood suites, in crewel and mahogany hair-cloth; with bedding, rockers, lounges, sofas, extension dining-tables, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, and 25 or 30 tons of coal, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, FEB. 9.

1 lot southeast corner of 4th-av. and 123d-st., 22x80, for $750.

1 lot adjoining, on 4th-av., 25x80, $465.

2 lots adjoining, on 4th-av., each 25x80, each $465.

2 lots south side of 123d-st., 90 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet 11 inches, each $465.

3 lots south side of 123d-st., adjoining, each 25x100 feet 11 inches, each $465.

House and lot No. 469 Grand-st., 22x100, $12,100.

House and lot No. 6 Attorney-st., 20x50, $5,000.

WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, known as the Friends' Meeting House; the ground is 90 feet 11½ inches front by 100 feet in depth; the building 60 by 75 feet.

Also, the improved lot No. 26 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 20 feet 11 inches by 100 feet 5 inches deep, improved by two brick houses, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 2 Broad-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

17TH WARD SCHOOL ESTATE, BROOKLYN, SEVENTEENTH WARD.—Allotted to Clay and Bedford.—On Bedford and other avenues, Rose and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Fort-alley, Myrtle-av. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

M. DOWNEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10¾ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in hair-cloth and brocatelle; marble-top centre tables, etag'res, wardrobes, dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

JOHN J. REMER, Auctioneer, Office No. 1209 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN J. REMER will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, piano-forte, etagers, bookcase, paintings, crockery, bedsteads, bedding, dining-table, crockery, glassware, mirrors, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., and many articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN B. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN B. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade Sale will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock; at the store No. 73 Williamst., between Fulton and Cedar-sts.

H. B. LEMS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Fulton and Cedar-sts.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL GIVE their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Fulton and Cedar-sts.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 20 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold in private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock. See catalogue.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR Sperm Oil, warranted to burn longer and more desirable, for sale in 40 gallons and upwards, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 28 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Cash assets 1st of February, 1858 ..... $4,434,459 09

Receipts during the year:

For Premiums $966,991 64
For Interest 316,199 92
For Annuities ..... 3,483 20—$1,306,674 76

Total $5,741,133 79

Disbursements during the year:

Paid claims by death, (including additions,) $341,503 19
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions 97,426 94
Surrendered Policies 14,209 91
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c. ..... 77,926 87—$531,126 91

Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859 ..... $5,196,933 43

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank $173,754 60
Bonds and Mortgages 4,966,606 72
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission ..... 16,519 93—$5,156,881 25

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included.

Number of Policies issued during the year 21,720
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859 19,965
Increase in the net cash assets during the year 765,474 33

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERIC S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. MCURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ARRATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MITCHEL POST, M. D.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1858 ..... $4,442,968 25

Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859 ..... $414,454 16

Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859 ..... 16,123 26

Net amount of rents received and accrued 3,074 76

Net amount of endowment premium ..... 59 48— 433,702 20

Total $4,876,670 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for Losses by death $192,212 22
Amount paid for Interest on dividends and purchased policies 31,316 65
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies 27,166 46
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses 3,392 61
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trustees, and office rent to May 1, 1858 ..... 16,809 46
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges and office expenses 6,492 67
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c. ..... 45,438 01—$323,825 88

Total $1,552,844 57

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank $74,934 32
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York 187,089 22
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway 131,261 55
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest 844,106 56
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859 ..... 15,198 94
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859 ..... 20,355 99
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859 ..... 1,378 99
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest 300,150 97
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents ..... 14,417 15—$1,552,844 57

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREEN,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. APPLETON,
W. H. DUBENBURY,	CHARLES J. MARTIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN,

President,
MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Vice-President, Actuary,
ISAAC C. KENDALL. PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners,
CORNELIUS R. ROGERS, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and Loans negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.
ASA B. CLARK. M. J. WILLIAMSON.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Feb. 7, 1859.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held this day at the Banking house, the following-named persons were duly elected:

JOHN JOHNSON,	HAVEN JONES,
WM. RADFORD,	ABRAHAM PEAZER,
HY. J. HART,	JOHN ROMER,
W. L. BUXTON,	WALTER W. CONOKLIN,
JOHN SHOTWELL,	HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
	ISAAC ODELL.

And for Inspectors of the next election:

JOHN HONE, L. HART and JOHN B. HOBBY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. A part of it at 6½ for the first year exclusively on improving City property. Apply to WM. F. HEINE, No. 31 Nassau-st., Room 4.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF COLLECTIONS of the general invoice contributions on account of the steamer RUMBOLDT and cargo is now payable at my office, No. 7 Broadway. W. S. DRAYTON,
New-York, Feb. 10. Executor of M. Livingston.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Firemen's Fund, Kings County, North Western of Oswego. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$10,000 TO $20,000 TO LOAN IN BROOKLYN on improved or available Real Estate. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WELLS FARGO & CO. STOCK.—FIFTY shares wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—PROFITABLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
RUTGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
J. HENRY HAIGHT,	O. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUARES,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ELIAS BRONSON,	ALVA B. LAING,
A. KING,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. COMLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
E. P. MICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. B. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 25, 1859.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $150,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,200,000.

THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 2-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, inst., of Thirty per Cent., the certificates delivered to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th inst. in exchange.

The Scrip Dividends executed by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD G. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst. By order.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 67th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February.

By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINENEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 19 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE NO. 49 Cliff-st. This house has been occupied for the last 8 years as a first-class boarding-house, having been fitted up at large expense expressly for it. It is 6 stories high; the two upper stories are fitted into small rooms. The present occupant retiring from business, it is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising person, as the lady retiring leaves a house full of first-class boarders. The house has every convenience, and can be seen after 2 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of EDWARD R. SMITH, at Isaac Smith, Sons & Co., No. 77 Warren-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 220 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—The large six-story building, No. 69 Bowery, having been seven years established as a furniture warehouse, for sale or to lease for a term of years, with or without the stock and good will of the business. This is one of the most desirable buildings and the best location in the City for this trade. Apply on the premises.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF KNOWN qualifications and responsibility, a situation as treasurer or managing agent to a society or corporation, or to take charge of business correspondence. Address D. F., Box No. 41, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT, IN ONE OF the best thoroughfares in the City, now doing a first-rate business; only reasons for selling, the proprietor has other business, and cannot attend to both. For further particulars, apply to GEO. BACKER, No. 85 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF from $3,000 to $5,000, capable of taking charge of the inside business of a woolen manufactory, near Pittsburg. Address S. CUTHBERT & SON, Pittsburg.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTER'S POINT, NEWTOWN AND FLUSHING TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals for the building of a road seventy feet in width, from Hunter's Point to Flushing, Long Island, will be received until the 28th day of February next, inclusive, at the office of Messrs. Crane & Ely, at Hunter's Point, or of John C. Jackson, Esq., No. 111 Water-st., New-York.

Maps and profile of the route will be exhibited to applicants, and full particulars given, at the office of Crane & Ely as above, and at the office of the Surveyor, Mr. Mescerole, No. 140 4th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, on and after the 15th of February.

Proposals may be made for the whole work, or one or more sections thereof, addressed to the President of the Company, and must contain a limit of time for the completion of contract.

All the communications received will be opened in the presence of the Board of Directors, at a regular meeting, and the work will be awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders who shall furnish satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract. By order,

A. W. WINANS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 96 Grand-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," and "Proposals for painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if not for the public interests to do so.

C. J. DOUGHERTY,
E. J. KELLY,
ANDREW CUSACK,
JOHN SHEA,
G. H. CASSERLY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, until Monday, Feb. 14, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for constructing and erecting a Stand Pipe on the ground adjoining the Engine House of the Jersey City Water Works, opposite the village of Bellville. The stand pipe will be of wrought iron, connected with which there will be about 30,000 lbs. of cast iron.

Also, at the same time and place, separate proposals will be received for the excavation and masonry for the foundation and support of the Stand Pipe.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing about 200 feet of 24 inch main pipes. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Engineer's Office, after Tuesday, Feb. 1. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

GEO. H. BAILEY, Sup't. and Eng.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 20th Ward until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for painting the interior and exterior of Primary School No. 1, situated in Ludlow-st., near Delancey, according to specifications on file at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Proposals must state the names and residences of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the work.

DANIEL SLOTE, Chairman.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGES FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD G. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst. By order.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 67th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February.

By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINENEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia

New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, January 10, 1852.

FINANCIAL.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1852.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE RENTING of Pier No. 1, North River, will please call at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, No. 41 Chambers-street, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., when the lease will be put up at auction.

SUPERIOR STATIONERY, Blank Books, Printing, Binding, Ruling, &c., at the lowest prices, at the Steam Printing Establishment of GEO. F. NESBITT & CO., No. 13 Park-row.

Mr. HENRY CLAY will address the Citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Tremont House, Boston, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Philadelphia, in Independence Hall, on Friday evening, Jan. 16th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Girard House, Philadelphia, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Baltimore, in the Assembly Room of the Maryland Institute, on Saturday evening, Jan. 17th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Washington, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, Jan. 19th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at Gadsby's Hotel, Washington, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Richmond, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Raleigh, in the Commons, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21st, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Yarborough House, Raleigh, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Charleston, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday evening, Jan. 22d, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Charleston Hotel, Charleston, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Columbia, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Friday evening, Jan. 23d, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Columbia Hotel, Columbia, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Augusta, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Saturday evening, Jan. 24th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Augusta Hotel, Augusta, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Savannah, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, Jan. 26th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Pulaski House, Savannah, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Macon, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 27th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Lanier House, Macon, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Milledgeville, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 28th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Milledgeville Hotel, Milledgeville, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Augusta, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday evening, Jan. 29th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Globe Hotel, Augusta, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Nashville, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Friday evening, Jan. 30th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Nashville Hotel, Nashville, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Louisville, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Saturday evening, Jan. 31st, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Cincinnati, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, Feb. 2d, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Columbus, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3d, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Neil House, Columbus, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Wheeling, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Wheeling Hotel, Wheeling, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Harrisburgh, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Friday evening, Feb. 6th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Jones House, Harrisburgh, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Philadelphia, in Independence Hall, on Saturday evening, Feb. 7th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Girard House, Philadelphia, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Baltimore, in the Assembly Room of the Maryland Institute, on Monday evening, Feb. 9th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Washington, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at Gadsby's Hotel, Washington, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Richmond, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Raleigh, in the Commons, on Thursday evening, Feb. 12th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Yarborough House, Raleigh, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Charleston, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Friday evening, Feb. 13th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Charleston Hotel, Charleston, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Columbia, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Saturday evening, Feb. 14th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Columbia Hotel, Columbia, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Augusta, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, Feb. 16th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Globe Hotel, Augusta, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Savannah, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 17th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Pulaski House, Savannah, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Macon, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 18th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Lanier House, Macon, and at the Astor House, New-York.

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Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Milledgeville, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday evening, Feb. 19th, at 7½ o'clock.

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Tickets for sale at the Nashville Hotel, Nashville, and at the Astor House, New-York.

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Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Louisville, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, Feb. 23d, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Cincinnati, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Columbus, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Neil House, Columbus, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Wheeling, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday evening, Feb. 26th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Wheeling Hotel, Wheeling, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Friday evening, Feb. 27th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Harrisburgh, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Saturday evening, Feb. 28th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Jones House, Harrisburgh, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Philadelphia, in Independence Hall, on Monday evening, March 1st, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Girard House, Philadelphia, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Baltimore, in the Assembly Room of the Maryland Institute, on Tuesday evening, March 2d, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Washington, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening, March 3d, at 7½ o'clock.

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Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Richmond, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on Thursday evening, March 4th, at 7½ o'clock.

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Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Raleigh, in the Commons, on Friday evening, March 5th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Yarborough House, Raleigh, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Charleston, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Saturday evening, March 6th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Charleston Hotel, Charleston, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Columbia, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, March 8th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Columbia Hotel, Columbia, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Augusta, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening, March 9th, at 7½ o'clock.

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Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Columbia, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening, March 30th, at 7½ o'clock.

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Jan. 9, 1852.

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Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Raleigh, in the Commons, on Thursday evening, June 24th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Yarborough House, Raleigh, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Charleston, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Friday evening, June 25th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Charleston Hotel, Charleston, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Columbia, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Saturday evening, June 26th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Columbia Hotel, Columbia, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Augusta, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, June 28th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Globe Hotel, Augusta, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Savannah, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening, June 29th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Pulaski House, Savannah, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Macon, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening, June 30th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Lanier House, Macon, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Milledgeville, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday evening, July 1st, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the Milledgeville Hotel, Milledgeville, and at the Astor House, New-York.

Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr. CLAY will address the Citizens of Augusta, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Friday evening, July 2d, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for sale at the